

JPRS 74346

10 October 1979

Latin America Report

No. 2056

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74346	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle LATIN AMERICA REPORT, No. 2056			5. Report Date 10 October 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) The serial report contains articles on political and sociological developments in major areas of Latin America, as reported primarily from Latin American newspapers and periodicals. It also includes information on major segments of Latin American economy, geography, culture, and ethnography.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-American Affairs	Haiti		
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina	Honduras		
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Barbados	Jamaica		
Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Bolivia	Mexico		
Ethnology	<input type="checkbox"/> Brazil	Netherlands		
Technological	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile	Antilles		
Geography	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nicaragua		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Panama		
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> El Salvador	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Guatemala	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Venezuela		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Guyana			
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bahamas			
c. COSATI Field/Group	5D, 5C, 5K			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161	19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 115		
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price		

10 October 1979

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2056

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS MAY MEET TO DISCUSS ITAIPU, CORPUS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry] spokesman Bernardo Pericas yesterday mentioned the possibility that foreign ministers Saraiva Guerreiro of Brazil, Alberto Noguez of Paraguay and Carlos Washington Pastor of Argentina will discuss the question of making the Itaipu and Corpus hydro-electric projects compatible when they meet in New York for the UN General Assembly at the end of this month. Other diplomatic sources also assume the meeting is likely, emphasizing that the three foreign ministers will be at the United Nations during the same period.

Pericas preferred not to comment on the statement by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Noguez that the Asuncion government does not agree to reducing the number of turbines at Itaipu from 20 to 18. "The Brazilian position in regard to compatibility of the Itaipu and Corpus power stations is a position of the government, not of any individual sector of the government. There was ample previous discussion among the official sectors interested in the matter and a position of consensus was established. It was only then that this position was conveyed to Paraguay, Brazil's partner in Itaipu," the spokesman noted.

Last night Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was visited by the Argentine ambassador, Oscar Camilion, with whom he probably discussed the Itaipu-Corpus matter. Itamaraty made no announcement about the meeting.

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CSO: 3001

BRAZIL, PARAGUAY REPORTED TO AGREE ON ITAIPU, CORPUS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry] spokesman Bernardo Pericas confirmed that Brazil and Paraguay have adopted a common position regarding all details of the Itaipu-Corpus negotiation. "The agreements were made in the diplomatic area with advice from the respective technical sectors, reaching a specific definition of the subject that conforms to Paraguayan and Brazilian interests."

Although Pericas has not defined the procedure for resuming negotiations with Argentina, Brazilian government sources revealed that the next step will be an informal meeting among the three foreign ministers when they attend the opening of the 34th UN General Assembly starting 18 September in New York, to arrange the manner and place of the next tripartite meetings.

The Itamaraty spokesman emphasized that the essential factor in reopening discussions is a suitable climate for frank and substantial dialog. "That condition has been met and, with consensus between Paraguay and Brazil, the resumption of negotiations should not be delayed," he said, refusing to specify dates or time periods.

Nor did he wish to comment upon reports that Brazil and Paraguay were willing to do without the two reserve turbines in order to facilitate agreement with Argentina. "Foreign Minister Guerreiro said clearly last week that this is not the time to specify points of negotiation, in order not to cause confusion in the minds of the nations that are negotiating with Brazil. There is nothing I can say further about the subject," he asserted.

Brazilian government sources revealed, however, existence of a study about the flow of the Parana River during various months of the year showing that there would be sufficient water during only 60 days of the year for more than the 18 turbines of the initial Itaipu project to be used and even then only in normal or flood years. In view of the scant possibility of using the reserve turbines, Brazil and Paraguay would be willing to "forget" the amended memoranda that created them.

PRESIDENT TO GIVE SPECIAL INCENTIVES TO ITAIPU SUPPLIERS

Sao Paulo. O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 p 28

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the republic yesterday signed a decree-law granting special incentives--in the form of investment credit--to industrial firms that sell products to the binational Itaipu enterprise, based upon 10 percent of the transaction's total value. Such benefit would be deducted from the amount of Finished Goods Tax (IPI) owed by the establishments supplying the merchandise.

The incentive can be raised to 20 percent, depending upon the nature of the product and according to criteria to be established by the finance minister, who, together with the mines and energy minister, proposed adoption of the measure. According to the decree-law, the finance minister is responsible for listing the products that are to receive incentives.

The document also determines that if companies applying for the incentive have surplus credit after deducting the amount from their IPI liability they may use the rest in future compensations, transfer it to the tax revenue of another establishment of the same industry, or use it in paying other federal taxes.

The statement of purpose by the two cabinet ministers that accompanies the decree-law asserts that all fiscal benefits already granted for constructing the Itaipu works, to the extent that they reduce costs of the undertaking, are not sufficient in view of the project's political and economic necessity. "Although that necessity has increased in the same proportion that the work has proceeded, the strategic importance of the undertaking has increased in political, psychosocial and economic terms, due mainly to the energy crisis now being faced by the nation," the statement says.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CAVALCANTI: ITAIPU TO HAVE 18 TURBINES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] The Brazilian government has given up on installing 2 additional turbines at the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, leaving their number at 18 as provided for in the original project and as demanded by Argentina in order to continue negotiations for making the station's output compatible with that of Corpus. The announcement was made in Curitiba yesterday by General Costa Cavalcanti, president of the Itaipu binational enterprise, who gave a talk during the Seminar on the Brazilian Energy Model.

Installing two additional turbines at Itaipu was first announced in 1978 by the then minister of mines and energy, Shigeaki Ueki. At the beginning of this month, however, during a visit by President Figueiredo to the dam site, one of the Itaipu directors, John Cotrim, acknowledged that the decision was being reviewed as a way of reopening discussion with Argentina.

General Costa Cavalcanti did not say whether deciding to install 18 turbines will result in resumption of negotiations between the two countries, asserting that it is a matter for Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry], about which he would rather not comment. But he made a point of stressing that the decision is not definitive: even when it is finished, the dam will always have space reserved for two more generating units, which can be installed when necessary.

"Brazil," the general said, "has always taken into account the possibility of installing two more turbines, but this will not be done now. Itaipu will buy only 18 units, but the dam has room for 2 additional machines that could be installed in the future, even after the hydroelectric station is finished." This unused space, according to him, is usual in other power stations and he cited the example of Ilha Solteira, which has room for at least one more generating unit. The general emphasized that an elevation of 220 meters for Itaipu is already an accomplished fact: hence, the negotiations with Argentina will only consider changes in the elevation planned for Corpus.

Schedule

During discussion at the energy-model seminar, Costa Cavalcanti also announced the possibility of speeding up the Itaipu schedule in view of the energy crisis, with the turbines going into operation in 1983. The project is already 4 months ahead of schedule, but only in the construction of the dam. That means that everything now depends upon manufacture of the generating equipment.

The general said that a commission was appointed this week by the Itaipu binational board of directors to meet with manufacturers of this equipment and study the feasibility of speeding up the schedule. In any event, this will only be possible after the fifth generating unit.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PARAGUAY'S NOGUES: ITAIPU STILL TO HAVE 20 TURBINES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Noguez said in Asuncion yesterday that the Brazil-Paraguay agreement calling for installation of 20 turbines at the Itaipu hydroelectric station has not been changed. "As there has been no Brazilian initiative for changing the agreement, the documents signed in October continue to be in force," the foreign minister explained.

During President Figueiredo's visit to Itaipu last Friday, General Costa Cavalcanti, the project's executive director, mentioned 18, rather than 20, turbines, causing reports to circulate to the effect that it had been decided to eliminate 2 turbines.

Paraguayan sources, however, noted that Cavalcanti probably spoke of 18 turbines because this is the number that are to be put into operation, leaving 2 on reserve in case of emergency. When Brazil and Paraguay decided to install the reserve turbines, Argentina protested, asserting that this altered the basis of agreement in the tripartite negotiations for making the Itaipu and Corpus projects compatible.

In May of last year the Brazilian Foreign Ministry unilaterally canceled the meeting to make the agreement formal, citing Argentine statements about Parana River problems. Paraguayan diplomatic circles expect that the three nations will probably resume technical discussions before the end of this month.

In Brasilia, Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry] had "no comment" about the report published by the press yesterday that the Argentine government is already studying a joint proposal by Brazil and Paraguay for making the Itaipu and Corpus power stations compatible. But Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas does not deny the report. He admits that the Brazilian government "is tied" by the commitment to keep the negotiations secret, as is also the case with Paraguay and Argentina.

Pericas also said he does not know whether Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camilion, who is now returning from Buenos Aires, will soon have a meeting

with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. And he insisted that no one on the foreign minister's staff is authorized to mention details about the Itaipu-Corpus negotiations. He did admit, however, that the concept of "the foreign minister's staff" is restricted, including only those who work in his office.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN WEAPONS LOAN TO COSTA RICA--The weapons that the Venezuelan Government lent Costa Rica will not be returned just yet, but this does not mean we are planning to keep them here, Public Security Minister Jose Echeverria Brealey has said. He said international news reports have misrepresented his statements on the matter. So far we feel we should keep those weapons here, but they will be returned to the Venezuelan Government when we deem it necessary, Echeverria Brealey concluded. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA]

HONDURAN PRESIDENT TO COSTA RICA--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has announced that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran Triumvirate, will visit Costa Rica in October. The foreign minister said the visit will be in response to an invitation issued by President Carazo in March during his tour of several Central American countries. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

GUATEMALA DENIES CAPTURING HONDURANS--Guatemala City, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government Ministry denied today that the local police have captured a number of Honduran guerrillas. According to Honduran press reports, three Honduran guerrillas, among them, youths Oscar Armando Murillo and Jose Ramon Cubero, had been arrested here and incarcerated. According to the Interior Ministry, neither Murillo nor Cubero are listed among the persons arrested by the police and after investigating this case it has been determined that they have not been captured. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2359 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

COSTA RICA DENIES NICARAGUAN CONTACT--The following is the complete text of the cable sent to the members of the Junta of Government of National Reconstruction by Daniel Oduber, president of the Political Directorate of the Costa Rican National Liberation Party and vice president of Socialist International. There has been no political or personal contact between the Costa Rican National Liberation Party, the Socialist Internationalist or any of its member parties and any other group in Nicaragua claiming such contact. The Socialist International has clearly indicated that its cooperation and support are extended to the government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front in its efforts to achieve national reconstruction and to create a just, free and democratic society. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

PRESS REACTION TO SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

Soviet Long-Range Plans

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial: "More Soviet Forces in Cuba"]

[Text] U.S. military forces have reported that the establishment of a new Soviet military command in Cuba has been determined. According to the aforementioned source, national American intelligence services have not exactly discerned the purpose of the new Russian support for Fidel Castro's war arsenal on his Caribbean island. The U.S. Government in turn is reportedly not disturbed over the aforementioned circumstances. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance explained to a U.S. senator that the presence of new Soviet military contingents in Cuba does not violate respective U.S.-Soviet agreements. However, the Pentagon has announced that U.S. military forces are aware of the growth of the Soviet Union's weapons penetration in the aforementioned American country and that they are keeping watch over this new development.

The more or less official explanations offered concerning the aforementioned development are somewhat surprising because of their inadequacy. There are reportedly three accepted theories, according to which the purpose of the "command structure" (in Cuba) is to train the Cuban Army and to adapt it to "Soviet-style military operations"; or it would function as general headquarters for all Soviet military personnel in Cuba; or it would be the first step toward penetration of the island with "thousands of Soviet soldiers" without prior notice.

It is impossible to accept such limited views in continental and national defense agencies. To speak of the penetration "on the island" of thousands of Soviet soldiers, certainly militarily equipped, is to express a half-truth and to truncate a reasonable hypothesis. It would make no sense to relocate military forces of the distant Kremlin in Cuba without a subsequent plan or purpose. This cannot be anything other, and it is regrettable that it is not repeated as clearly as it should be on every occasion, than to make Cuba a vast platform of equipment and war reserves

for the clear and organized leap of Soviet troops, "at the appointed time," onto the American continent. It is beyond all justification to rule out this hypothesis.

More than an aggravation of the anticipated possibility, it is already, as we mentioned, a question of the beginning of its implementation in the aftereffects, some of which are poorly concealed, of the Nicaraguan revolution. During the recent transfer of government in the Republic of Ecuador, representatives of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Junta were present among other representative authorities of the continent's nations. The guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, as well as Mrs Chamorro, referred to the United States of America with obvious insolence and even in a threatening tone. There was talk of a planned purchase of arms. However, Mr Pastora explained that he had sufficient weapons "to arm an entire people." But it happened that these arms symbolized, by their origin, the system of repression attributed, by the member of the Central American junta, to Israel and the United States. Thus they were faced with the luxury of an arms renewal--apparently unnecessary in view of the Nicaraguan representative's aforementioned statement--for the sake of a mere "symbolic" question. After referring to his conversation with Mrs Carter and Secretary of State Vance, Pastora added at that time: "We told the Americans that if it were possible for them to sell us arms 'on credit' ... that if they didn't, we would look for them elsewhere. If Western governments do not sell them to us on credit, because we cannot offer to purchase them, as we have no money ... we will look for them (the arms) in the socialist bloc or wherever." Surely this is another of the certain signs of the Soviet leap from Cuba to Nicaragua. If the United States does not "give" them the arms--Nicaragua admits that it has no money to pay for them--it will be left to the Soviet Union to provide them. It is clear that the language used with the communist superpower, in contrast to that used with the United States, is strictly diplomatic and exceedingly reserved. Probably the sole supplier of Nicaraguan arms will be the Soviet Union, which will impose its extortionate terms and its terrible political price. It is not only a question of arms. Today Nicaragua lacks professional armed forces, having gotten rid of them. Military organizations are not thrown together haphazardly. Their establishment in the heart of Central America will probably be assigned, as previously mentioned, to the cold and disciplined henchmen of Soviet communism and certainly not to the insolent slanders of the American tropics.

U.S. Reaction

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Russian Ships in the Caribbean"]

[Text] All international situations, and the decisions which nations make concerning them, are subject to an assessment of their appropriateness. This is what has laid a foundation for the U.S. position as to its reaction

to the presence of a strong Soviet naval fleet in the Caribbean. The ships were apparently headed for the Cienfuegos base to visit Cuba, a country linked with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by ties of ideological agreement and military alliance. This does not rule out the existence of an intention to continue on to other Latin American ports, including those of Nicaragua.

At other times of international situations--whether worldwide or in the more limited scope of the Caribbean or our area in America--the intention to show "concern" over the run of the Marxist-Leninist mother country's warships has not been observed in the State Department in Washington. However, under the present circumstances, the State Department's action--described as unusual--is based on reasons which are more than valid. The spokesman for the aforementioned department pointed out that concern within the American government derives from the provocative nature, greater than any other previous instance, of Moscow's order to have its fleet cross the Atlantic.

It should be pointed out that Cuba, despite setting itself up as champion of nonaligned countries and being the host nation to the next conference, to be held in Havana in September, has been carrying out on our continent and in Africa a political strategy--not excluding African war actions--that is very clearly in agreement with the Kremlin. This viewpoint is the reason that drove Washington to make the aforementioned statements. The force and emphasis of such protests were not advised on previous occasions. For purposes of critical assessment, it should be taken into account that Russian naval vessels have been present in Cuban ports every 6 months for 10 years without the U.S. reaction reaching the present depth and extent under those circumstances.

It is known that at least one nuclear submarine is accompanying the Soviet surface fleet. This inclusion is the "main object of attention" for American warships monitoring the course of the Kresta-2 missile-launching cruiser, the Krivak-type missile-launching and torpedo-boat destroyer, and an oil tanker, units forming the Russian mission.

The American position is understandable in view of the fact that the events in Nicaragua reveal a wavering political direction. In this connection, there is nothing reassuring about the expression of friendly camaraderie and ideological correspondence fully offered to Castro and the latter's acknowledgment of total support for the new government and the supply of arms and assistance to depose the regime of Mr Somoza. At the same time, the statements of the Sandinistas, unexaggeratedly definable as being fraught with a definite extortionate claim, arrogantly demanding that the [Pan American] Union provide them with arms under the threat of seeking them in the East, form a picture of the Caribbean area which justifies the tone of the American statements.

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CSO: 3010

DAMAGED U.S. RELATIONS OPENS DOOR TO SOVIETS

Buenos Aires ULTIMA CLAVE in Spanish 28 Aug 79 pp 6-444, 7-444

[Article: "Need to See Clearly"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] "The Soviet socialist regime was victorious. The Soviet economy won out. The Soviet citizen educated by the Leninist Party triumphed." Some disguised Communist Party meeting? An infiltration into some educational establishment? No, neither of these. These words were uttered on Wednesday 22 August by Lieutenant General Jacovich Braiko, head of the Soviet military delegation that was visiting us, in the presence of Lieutenant General Viola, who also spoke at the ceremony during which the Soviet general was awarded the General Staff gold medal.

On Monday 20 August, speaking at the 12th Armies of the Americas Communications Conference, General Viola himself had said that "the armies of the Americas have to close ranks in the face of so many pressures foreign to our normal Western and Christian way of life." The United States Army representative was among those present.

On Friday 6 July, at a press conference in principle attributed to the Army chief of staff and then apparently held by two officers of that organization, "the new strategy against subversion" was presented. Among the revolutionary Marxist organizations, the Communist Party and no less than 30 associated groups were explicitly mentioned.

On Thursday 23 August Brigadier General Graffigna said that foreign blocs are "for different reasons" trying to destabilize the country. He added that "they are seeking to isolate it and by so doing gain a rapid election victory that will favor certain objectives." In these words it is not hard to see an almost transparent allusion to the American Government since the latter is ignorant of the fact that the USSR or Communist China may have applied or have an interest in applying pressures toward a rapid restoration of the democracy.

If to these objective facts we add the fact that, thanks to Thomas Reston, relations with the United States have in the past few years reached their lowest level, the picture as regards what has already been unanimously described as our "conflicting" foreign front is not exactly transparent nor is it easy to appreciate for a public ever more confused as concerns international policy.

Attempt to Restore Order

"Facts are facts," according to an old saying attributed to Anglo-Saxon pragmatists. For lack of other explanations, in principle all attempts to endow with meaning what apparently has none, or at least evidently exhibits none, seem to be valid.

/No one has in mind a sudden switch in the government to Soviet-style communism, nor that our chief enemy has miraculously become the leading Western nation without whose military might the whole world would already long since have been enjoying the benefits of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "gulags" and insane asylums for dissidents.

But it is only natural for many people to wonder at the chronological coincidence of the revival of friction with the State Department and the really impressive Soviet military mission whose aim, according to dispatches from international agencies, is to promote "exchange of information and possibly — at some later time — of personnel between Argentine and Soviet military training institutes."/

If in fact the government is contemplating the possibility of extending to the military domain the already flourishing economic and technological bonds it has with the Warsaw Pact nations, it ought to be somewhat more explicit about where the "pressures on our Western and Christian way of life" are coming from since all the evidence points to the fact that it is precisely the USSR that is the power which has most ardently supported — covertly or overtly — revolutionary developments in different parts of the world. Furthermore, one of these appears to be the antisubversive doctrine presented to the Argentine Cabinet in June.

As for the Soviet Union, in offering its formal apologies to the Argentine Government for having allowed the Swedish film to be shown at the Moscow Cinema Festival and later having it withdrawn from the program, it has taken a step that may cost it dearly in other circles. In European circles the left in all its varied shades will have a powerful argument for attacking what has more than once been called the Soviet Communist Party's "opportunistic Machiavellianism."

/In Argentine political circles, which are with great concern following the gradual deterioration of our relations with Washington, everything that has happened during the past few days has produced a really profound impression, even though public demonstrations have been practically nonexistent. The most widespread opinion is that the USSR is trying to fish in troubled

waters and that now is the time to quickly clarify our ties with the United States, despite the reservations on our part the Democratic team now in power may deserve. Argentine-American interests are of a permanent nature and go beyond occasional deviations. The pressure for democracy and human rights — no matter how tortuously exerted in some cases — must not make us forget that these ideals are ours, shared in Argentina by those who govern and are governed./

There is a lot to be said about the USSR and its Latin-American strategy. Perhaps we may sometime soon summarize the facts on that interesting subject. But what the public must be made to understand is that Argentina rejects any kind of fence-sitting, actual or potential, and that it does not adopt nor will it adopt "Third World" positions in which both the United States and the Soviet Union are enemies of the same stripe. And this because neither the one nor the other approach is in conformity with our historical tradition nor with the international commitments our country has obligated itself to respect.

11,466

CSO: 3010

REACTION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT, NATION'S POSITION

Interference in Spanish Affairs

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 8

[Editorial: "A Castro Slip"]

[Text] At the "nonaligned" conference in Havana, one of the "recommendations" made by Cuban President Fidel Castro — whose loquacity can surprise no one — was directed at Spain with the suggestion that "it should not let itself be dragged down by the aggressive NATO bloc." The Cuban leader's abrupt remark figured in his welcome address to the new member nations, observers and guests, whose delegates included the Spanish mission.

The Cuban commander could not pass up the chance to deliver a few severe reprimands. Among his favorite targets was the United States, just as he repeated his praises of the USSR and thanked it for its help in "getting through — naturally, after the Sierra Maestra phase — some hard times." He also asserted that no one "has ever tried to tell us what we have to do" and that "Cuba is a socialist country, but we impose our system on no one."

Obviously, this last statement — and there is no mention of the Cubans enlisted in guerrilla wars in various countries or of the training subversive agents receive in Cuba — contradicts his attitude toward Spain, which is why that country's Ministry of Foreign Relations reacted immediately and rejected Castro's interference. We should also bear in mind that the democratic government of Madrid supports — in addition to the wave of terrorism — the extremist opposition, thus concurring with the suggestion of the Cuban leader who is apparently planning a visit to Spain in the near future.

The Spanish note stressed the fact — and this is not the first time Castro has received a Spanish "rejection" — that the government "does not accept interference, nor accept statements like those the Cuban president made," given the fact that Spain's possible entry into NATO "is a matter for the Spanish people alone and such a decision will not be affected by any pressure."

The Spanish authorities' reaction and response turned Castro's unfortunate bit of advice into a slip that in the final analysis in international affairs corresponds to — beyond the good relations and dialectical waves — stepping out of line at the risk of meeting one's match.

Social Democrats Request Withdrawal

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] A group of militant Social Democrats have issued a statement — as private individuals and citizens — in which they recommend to the national government the steps necessary for Argentina to withdraw from the group of "nonaligned countries," with the understanding that its continued membership in it "is a source of constant confusion" and a "manifestation of inconsistency" at times when the Cuban communist regime, which is a satellite of Moscow, "in plain language" proposes to emphasize its function as "an instrument of Soviet foreign policy." The document reads as follows:

"It has been officially announced,' our sources say, 'that neither President Videla nor Foreign Relations Minister Pastor will be going to Havana as representatives of our country to participate in the Sixth Conference of Nonaligned Nations,' a mission the undersecretary of foreign relations has been charged with. A decision of this kind can only be interpreted in one way, which is to remain aloof from Cuba's announced intention of presenting a proposal, the approval of which would mean that the bloc would be aligned in the orbit of Soviet foreign policy. Thus seen, the government's decision is an opportune and positive one.

"But even so, the step that has been taken is insufficient. The Havana conference should be used to take the necessary steps and formulate the corresponding announcements that will lead to our country's withdrawal from the 'nonaligned' group which we joined in 1973 at the decision of the authoritarian government. Study of this measure cannot be isolated from the overall context of others of various kinds, political and economic, which were adopted within the framework of the unfortunately conducted government of that era. Terrorism and guerrilla warfare were not alien to it, as we saw, finally to the extent that it had ties that linked it with that kind of international subversion in which not a few Third World countries, members of the Nonaligned Countries Bloc, have participated and largely continue to participate in.

"If Argentina's presence in this bloc has ever been incomprehensible and inexplicable, it is at this time more so than ever. The chief subject of debate that will be gone into in Havana will revolve about the two themes, equally totalitarian, of the theory and practice of communism. We can just see the Argentine delegation joining — not even in silence — in a discussion of this kind, nor assuming attitudes in favor of a given consensus.

"We are aware of the changes that have taken place over the past few years in the world and, along with them, in the methods and practices applied

in all kinds of international relations, especially diplomatic. We do not favor irrelevant isolationism nor behavior which, in closing our eyes to the new realities of an interdependent world, would make us assume imprudent and torpid attitudes. But there are of necessity limits to the pragmatism situations sometimes demand. It is one thing to maintain good relations and encourage trade but quite another to integrate concepts into our way of life that should be alien to it and which, in the final analysis, inasmuch as they distort arguments, serve purposes totally opposed to ours and our conception of the individual, the government and society. Furthermore, it would be a vain and arduous task, even if only in exceptional cases, to call for manifestations within the nonaligned bloc in accordance with the official view of the ethical and political standards that sustain Argentina's adherence to 'Western and Christian civilization.'

"We do not believe or are at least to a great extent sceptical that this country's membership in the nonaligned bloc must some day result in support or backing for the satisfaction of long desired demands, since in any event this would come through bilateral negotiations rather than statements that obligate no one.

"Argentina's continued membership in this bloc is a source of confusion and a constant manifestation of inconsistency between word and deed. Hence, the time is now ripe for proceeding to appropriate rectifications, above all because, in addition to their initial mistake, the 'nonaligned countries' — in the end, it matters little whether all or just some of them — now propose in plain language to act as an instrument in the service of Soviet foreign policy.

"A clarification of this state of affairs will be good for the country. We ask it of national leaders."

The Signers

The following persons signed the statement:

David Nahon, Eduardo Rivera, Jose Yankelevitz, Antonio Torchia, Carmen M. Caprarella, Celestino Presioza, Angel Seisdedos, Juan C. Trotino, Amadeo P. Donnangelo, Jose Pellegrini, Francisco A. Napolitano, Mario P. Segre, Domingo R. Di Stefano, Marta Bosco, Elisa Campo, Jorge A. Canais, Renee D. Placido, Dante Bertaccini, Ramon P. Narvay Portillo, Carlos A. Guzman, Israel Laubstein, Francisco Ferrari, Miguel Azzaro, Luis Pan, Francisco Gonzalez, Miguel Troccoli and Osvaldo Devito.

Cavandoli States Position

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Speaking yesterday at the Nonaligned Countries Conference held in Havana, this country's undersecretary of foreign relations, Commodore Carlos Cavandoli, demanded that a solution to the problem of Bolivia's

landlockedness be found and that concrete aid be provided for the people of Nicaragua.

He also demanded restoration of the Malvinas Islands and defended the principles adopted by the United Nations Assembly concerning colonialism and occupied territories.

He also reaffirmed our country's sovereignty over Argentine territorial waters.

After saying that, if the nonaligned countries movement did not abandon its basic postulates, Argentina would unconditionally abandon its membership in the group. He stressed the fact that nonalignment has shown itself to be opposed to the overt or covert designs for domination entertained by powers or blocs that attempt to have their systems or ideologies prevail.

Aid for Nicaragua

After defending Puerto Rico's right to self-determination, he said: "In Nicaragua the battle is over, leaving a wake of suffering and destruction. Here too, we believe it is our duty to offer the people of Nicaragua solidarity and aid so that the arduous task of material reconstruction can be simultaneously accompanied by the restoration of their institutions, without disturbing influences from abroad, in a climate of freedom, with the full protection of the law and with the participation of all of that sister republic's political and public opinion sectors."

After that, he said that, in order for Latin America to be able to initiate the final phase of integrated development, it is indispensable for us to rid ourselves of the few existing sources of conflict. "One of these," he said, "is the reason for Bolivia's landlockedness. We are convinced that, with political determination and a view toward the future on the part of those involved, this problem can be satisfactorily resolved by peaceful means to the benefit of justice, peace and security."

Malvinas Islands

Along the same line of thought, he referred to our country's border problem in the south and to Panama's Canal Zone rights. Then he went on to say: "In Latin America we find ourselves facing different and specific situations stemming from colonial times that must be promptly resolved in light of the principles established by United Nations Assembly Resolution 1514 and other decisions relating to each country in particular. Clearcut examples of what I have just said are the cases of Belize and the Malvinas Islands. The first of these was considered in Resolution 3336, which my country voted in favor of. The Malvinas Islands situation was ruled on through Resolutions 2065, 3160 and 3148, which received broad support from the international community. As long as a solution that conforms with these resolutions is not reached, Argentina will continue to be a victim of the usurpation of part of the country at the hands of a foreign power."

Coastal Sovereignty

And finally, Commodore Cavandoli said: "By virtue of the order issued by the United States Government to its Navy and Air Force to deliberately send ships and aircraft to the waters and air space of nations that claim to have territorial limits in excess of 3 miles and, Argentina being one of these nations specifically mentioned, my government at this forum vehemently reaffirms the validity of our country's rights over the coastal areas claimed."

11,466

CSO: 3010

'LA NACION' PERCEIVES ITALY'S COSSIGA AS STRONG MINISTER

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 15 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Mr Cossiga's Cabinet"]

[Text] We have to be fair with someone who has not been the prime minister of the Italian Government for long. The merit of having managed to put together an acceptable and accepted jigsaw puzzle, despite its not being representative of the parliamentary majority, cannot be denied.

Since the beginning of the year, Italy has not had a group of ministers who could undertake the task of carrying out an exhaustively conceived and concerted program with the diverse collection of minority forces inclined to support a substitute formula for "historical compromise." This pattern was broken by the communists, who were confident that the general elections would bring greater problems for Christian Democrats than for themselves. As a result of that possibility threatening to occur, they had no other recourse than to fall into their own trap and become its victims.'

The loss of votes among the electorate demonstrated the error of a rash policy. There was continued persistence and it is likely that that apparent obstinacy concealed only the collection of Mr Andreotti's debt. This, along with their insistent refusal to make way for the Trojan horse incarnate in Mr Berlinguer's pro-European deviousness, forced the situations. Everyone knows the result--Andreotti's failure and the candidacy of the socialist Craxi, who did not favor his conceited position and crushed the Christian Democratic reaction, which freed him from the renunciation reserved for the Andreotti solution. The proposal of Pandolfi, who advocated excessive austerity for a vital society which has been dangerously disconnected from the future by much in the past, proved to be too aseptic in an atmosphere as complicated as that in Italy.

Then came Francesco Cossiga, that man who, from the Ministry of the Interior, refused to give the go-ahead for negotiations with the captors of Moro, whose benevolent policy toward the communists certainly did not displease the new prime minister. Here was the key to the miracle when everything appeared lost or doomed to endless transience. Thus the question arises: Will the Cossiga government last for a reasonable time? More than support,

obtained from some small parties, his cabinet depends on parliamentary choices. It is composed of minorities which, all together, do not amount to even an unstable majority. His respite is the abstention of the socialists or the obstinate hope of the communists and a not overly dense solidarity of his own colleagues. Italian Christian Democracy [DC], more than a doctrinaire and disciplined party, is an instrument of the factions blocking the way of the PCI [Italian Communist Party]. This is a factional movement of varied idiosyncrasy and not always coincident convictions, as well as much opportunism. The long years of governing circles' preferential control have splattered the DC with not always unfounded accusations. Instead of establishing it as a positive power, it has come off as a "less evil" and that role is finally wearing thin.

Cossiga's energy and his public commitment to fearlessly, strongly and uninterruptedly fight terrorism includes a clear perception of the important problem afflicting the Italian Peninsula. Cossiga does not appear to be inclined to become engrossed in untimely outmoded arguments demanded in certain circles for those who do not respect the rights of others and make panic the only convincing factor in favor of unacceptable nihilism. And if the style of his administration succeeds, it will have longer terms than those anticipated by most political observers.

11915
CSO: 3010

CPA CONFERENCE OPENS IN NASSAU

Opening Address

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The 15th Caribbean Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference is underway here in New Providence. The conference got underway this morning 24 September with the opening address from the acting governor general, His Excellency Sir Gerald Cash. Delegates to the Parley were told by the acting governor general, who was accompanied by Lady Cash, to continue their work in their respective parliaments for the betterment of their fellow man despite criticism.

[Begin Sir Gerald recording] Parliamentary government is the most successful method of democracy which has so far been achieved. Democracy is the best ideal philosophy of politics that is known to us. And its implementation has been well entrusted to a parliamentary system. This trust leaves parliament vulnerable to all sorts of criticisms as you as politicians are well aware. Perhaps, for example, some of our parliaments have been accused of too much discussion and too little action. Do we need to worry about this criticism? I say no so long as your discussions carry out a constructive exchange of ideas there is not sufficient reason for doubting the efficiency of our parliamentary system. And your active participation in this system, and indeed your presence here, is indicative of your belief in this democratic process. [end recording]

Responding to Sir Gerald's opening remarks the leader of the Jamaican delegation to the conference, the Honorable Ripton Mac Pherson [speaker of Jamaica's House of Assembly], said on behalf of all the delegations at the conference that it is with joy, pleasure and pride that they attend the conference at a time when the Bahamian people are celebrating the 250th year of parliamentary democracy. The Honorable Ripton Mac Pherson thanked Sir Gerald for his opening remarks that he said were challenging and provided direction and inspiration for the delegates' forthcoming discussions. Mr Mac Pherson went on to outline the significant role the Bahamas has played in the Caribbean Parliamentary Association since first hosting the association's conference in 1968.

[Begin Mac Pherson recording] Your excellency the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association recalls with pride that it had the honor of having as a chairman in 1968 the present prime minister of the islands of the Shallow Seas, the right Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, P.C. M.P.. In that year the Bahamas hosted the plenary conference for the association as you have already indicated. And the right honorable Mr Pindling took an extraordinarily active and vigorous part in the conference which he chaired with his accustomed urbane, effective and insightful skill. Since then the prime minister and the Bahamas have continued to give active support to the association. And the Bahamas has made a handsome and very useful contribution to the capital development fund of the association which has assisted in making it possible for the association to organize a study group which has considered the subject of parliament and the control of public expenditures and to assist in parliamentary seminars in countries as far apart as Sierra Leone and Jamaica. [End recording]

Preceding Sir Gerald and the Honorable Ripton Mac Pherson to the podium was the co-chairman of the conference and the speaker of the House of Assembly here in the Bahamas, the Honorable Sir Clifford Darling.

In welcoming the delegates to the opening session of the conference the co-chairman of the conference, Sir Clifford Darling, stressed that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association exists to promote understanding and respect among members of the commonwealth. Sir Clifford said the association provides the mechanics for regular consultations.

[Begin Sir Clifford recording] One of the stated ends of this association as indeed of all our interparliamentary associations is to develop personal contact between elected representatives who have so much to share particularly in this context. The union of nations that has developed over the centuries is fully or firmly committed to the ideals of peace, brotherhood, friendship and cooperation. The development of extensive relations in addition to contributing to one's national self-interest also encourages regional understanding through greater awareness of the affairs of others. For this reason the Bahamas has exposed with much enthusiasm a policy and regional cooperation through membership in regional bodies. [End recording]

Sir Clifford is one of seven presiding officers of parliaments who are here for the conference. The other presiding officers of parliament here have come from Jamaica, Canada, Guyana, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Anguila and Dominica.

Also attending this morning's opening of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's conference was the Prime Minister and Mrs Pindling, members of the senate and the house of assembly. Heading the Bahamas delegation to the conference is the Minister of Labor and Home Affairs, the Honorable Darrell Rolle.

Bahamas On Energy

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpts] Methods to improve the delivery of health care in the Caribbean will be discussed during this morning's session of the Caribbean Regional CPA [Commonwealth Parliamentary Association] Conference being held at the (Belmar Beach) Hotel. The delegates also plan to discuss today's foreign policy, its problems and prospects for Caribbean countries.

The Bahamas has taken the lead in the discussions on the need for countries in the Caribbean to develop alternative sources of energy. The Bahamian delegation feels that the worldwide energy crisis has produced a state of affairs that governments in developing countries must examine the need to develop alternative sources of energy. What is likely to emerge from the discussions is the focusing of greater attention on the necessity to find a regional solution to the energy problem that will meet the needs and [word indistinct] of countries in the Caribbean region.

CSO: 3020

CHILE

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Sep 79 p 5 DW

[Interview with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, by Bonn correspondent Manfred Heuber; date and place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Foreign Minister, how do you assess German-Chilean relations after your visit to Bonn?

Cubillos: Relations between Chile and Germany fortunately are good, and I hope that my visit will have contributed to the elimination of some misunderstanding that could have been political obstacles. I am particularly happy about our trade exchange, which shows a considerable increase.

WELT: Do you want to comment on the approach of Minister Offergeld?

Cubillos: The Chilean Embassy wanted to have a meeting with him as well as with other important discussion partners. I have now learned that he did not want to talk to me. He probably fears that I would ask him for development assistance. That was not at all a subject of discussion. I just wanted one thing: to talk to him, to listen, inform him and learn something myself--as in the talks with others. I regret that he was not willing to have this meeting. That is a pity, one should not fear to talk to each other. We did not plan to ask for anything because we are of the opinion that cooperation in a system of free market economy would best serve joint ventures and technical exchange.

WELT: Economic representatives showed a friendly approach to your country. What were the results of these contacts?

Cubillos: The aims and the results were the same: in a direct and personal change of opinions we discussed all spheres of interests. I listened to what they said from their point of view about Chile.

WELT: ...Have any projects been discussed or concluded?

Cubillos: No, we have made no agreements or treaties. I have just set the framework, so to speak, within which other ministers and private businessmen can move.

WELT: President Pinochet announced a "dynamic and flexible foreign policy of Chile." What does that mean?

Cubillos: We will open our stance vis-a-vis the Pacific area and we will develop our relations with Southeast Asia, Japan and China.

WELT: Does that mean turning away from Europe out of disappointment?

Cubillos: No. Latin America and the United States naturally are most important for us. But we feel very close to Europe.

WELT: Amnesty International and Chilean exile groups used your visit to Europe as a motive for again painting a sinister picture of Chile with regard to human rights. What is your approach to this situation?

Cubillos: I most definitely reject the reproach that torturing is taking place in my country. We suffered a civil war period after the 1973 overthrow. If some people now conjure up the shadows of the past, it happens for political reasons as in many other countries. No problems exist today in Chile as regards respect for human rights. Present accusations pertain to one individual case in August. After a clash between police and demonstrators, one man dies in a hospital. He received a blow on the head, but he was not tortured. What country could say that no such unfortunate accidents ever happened in police actions aimed at maintaining law and order? In Chile's case it is obvious that different standards are being applied and that there is no objective assessment. People are being guided by resentments.

WELT: Also in Bonn?

Cubillos: It was my intention to correct erroneous assessments. Only the future will show whether I have been successful. Normal relations occasionally must pass through difficult phases. I am not afraid to discuss everything. In this respect it was useful.

CSO: 3103

TURBAY SPEAKS ON GOVERNMENT REFORMS

Turbay Will Continue in Office

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "I Shall Continue To Govern With or Without Reforms--Turbay Ayala"]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reiterated yesterday that if the Colombian Congress did not approve reforms in the Ministry of Justice and in the Congress itself, he would continue to govern and therefore would not step down from his office.

The head of state made the above declaration during a luncheon held in the Yellow Room of the national capitol which the members of the First Senate Committee and the delegates of its counterpart in the Chamber of Representatives attended.

Dr Turbay Ayala said that there are agreements between the parties regarding the establishment of the Treasurer's office which he considers to be of "vital importance," and on the constitutional control and establishment of the Higher Council of the Judicature. And he maintained that the provisions of the bill before Congress could be improved.

President Turbay reiterated that the country is hoping that the Congress will approve the reforms and that through them it will manage to improve its image, but he warned that in case the parliament in its wisdom should not approve the reforms, "I shall continue to govern."

According to what the chairman of the First Senate Committee, Dr Libardo Lozano Guerrero, said, the head of state allowed the congressmen to freely determine the fate of the reforms and he expressed his intention to continue his meetings with the constitutional committees. Within approximately 15 days, Lozano Guerrero noted, the President will send out an invitation for another working luncheon.

During the lengthy luncheon Senator Libardo Lozano, as it happened, informed the Colombian President about some formulas approved for the negotiation

of the legislative measure, the general discussion under way and which has underlain the pessimism about the viability of the reforms. Finally, Senator Lozano Guerrero noted the presence of Dr Turbay who had accepted the invitation issued by the committee to have a dialog with its members.

According to Senator Lozano Guerrero various congressmen spoke during the luncheon--among them Drs Enrique Pardo Parra, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Jaime Castro Ciro Lopez Mendoza, and Carlos Augusto Noriega, who said in connection with the reforms that the committee did not have an obstructionist purpose.

"Swaps"

President Turbay Ayala, it was reported, categorically rejected the concept that the reform would be the outcome of "swaps" in the sense that the senator in the Ospina-Pastrana faction, Carlos Augusto Noriega, uses the word. Turbay added that what he calls "swaps" are those arguments which must always exist as the fruit of a policy of dialog.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President did not speak with newsmen and neither did the minister of state, Dr German Zea Hernandez.

Dr Libardo Lazano Guerrero noted that the Congress indeed wished to approve the reforms.

On the other hand, consulted about his true position regarding the reforms, Dr Carlos Augusto Noriega told the newsmen that what he himself sought is that there should be reform which would be as good as possible.

Government To Remain Neutral

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Carlos Julio Gonzalez: "The Government Will Be Neutral in the Debate over Article 120"]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala admitted that there is malaise in those political sectors which support the application of Article 120 of the Constitution relating to "just and equitable" participation, but he noted that the government will be completely neutral in the debate about its amendment and will honor the agreement which the parties may reach in this respect.

The head of state made this declaration in the library of the Senate where he inaugurated yesterday the Gallery of Senate Presidents."

The ceremony held around noontime was attended by the minister of state, Dr German Zea Hernandez, of justice, Dr Hugo Escobar Sierra, and of national defense, Gen Luis Carlos Canacho Leyva, as well as former president Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and his wife.

Additionally, President Turbay defended the reforms at the Ministry of Justice and the Congress, and after the ceremony was over in the library he moved to the Yellow Room where he had lunch with the First Senate Committee with whose members he exchanged opinions regarding the legislative measure which seemingly is progressing very slowly.

President of the Senate Speaks

At the opening of the "Senate Presidents' Gallery" the president of that chamber, Dr Rector Echeverri Correa, spoke initially. He made a lengthy presentation about the repercussions of the National Front and the effect of the legislative chambers to direct the country along institutional lines.

Echeverri maintained that the most tragic era experienced by the country in the present century was followed by a harmonious state of affairs which has extended over several decades, when we already thought that we were rushing toward disaster.

The principal agents in that process--he said--the builders who erected peace stone by stone, word by word, were a small group of politicians who weaved that delicate but strong woof into a constantly laborious and delicate dialog. Laureano Gomez and Alberto Lleras appeared at that time as the influential interlocutors invested with the maximum degree of authority by their parties.

Echeverri Correa noted that the National Front consolidated the forces in confrontation over levels of intolerance that have never been equaled, and redeemed national political life for the rule of law whereas it had drifted during the dictatorship toward paths that were frankly totalitarian. It returned through public liberties and national sovereignty. The citizens felt that they had recuperated a precious national tradition when, on the memorable date of 10 May, the country reinstated the democratic spirit and the people retrieved their right to determine their destiny through the arrangement of the National Front which impelled the parties to emulate co-existence in terms of civic feeling and education for all people and sharing the responsibilities of government.

The president of the Senate said, after referring to Dr Alfonso Lopez Pumarejo in laudatory terms, that Dr Laureano Gomez was a valiant and fearful challenger, the topmost proctor who has led the Liberal Party. But he added that already involved in the fratricidal struggle, it is necessary to recognize his greatness for the reinstatement of republic institutions. He found the cooperation of his permanent adversary Lopez Pumarejo and he discovered in Alberto Lleras Camargo the most skillful and authoritative interlocutor.

Later, Echeverri Correa referred to the present administration and he said that under the government of President Turbay Ayala Colombia is staking its faith in the future so that the past tribulations may not be repeated. At

the international level, Echeverri Correa said, the present head of state has asserted his deep-felt democratic feelings as leader of the Andean Pact in his permanent invitation to Latin American countries to uphold the banners of civility against the sudden awakening of the reactionary forces.

Andean Parliament

Echeverri Correa expressed his full support for the establishment of the parliament of the Andean countries and said that "we came to work in it to provide political support to the executive and judicial organizations of the group."

He held that "those of us who today bear the parliamentary responsibility which re-emerged with the National Front understand that we must maintain ourselves on the path that you walked on behalf of democracy and the traditional liberty of our country. But additionally we understand that we have obligations vis-a-vis the nation different from those which you had yourselves.

"It behooves us," Echeverri Correa continued, "to defend the complete effectiveness of the institutions, the rise in national income, and its appropriate distribution among Colombians."

He added: "Let us understand that democracy must satisfy two fundamental prerequisites in representative fashion: On one hand the application of unlimited and free universal suffrage in order to shape the government organs charged with setting the legal norms in a superior mold and to elect leaders, and on the other the independence of the three traditional branches of government.

Echeverri Correa stressed that at present the country's problems are different and that it is necessary to participate actively in national planning with modern concepts which make it possible to take advantage of the experience of the community and scientific and technological advances to elaborate sectorial plans that may enable us to draw up a major national plan that would make it easy to orient the nation along harmonious and progressive paths of development. Also, to cooperate so that each fellow citizen may have his right to work guaranteed and have access to public services.

Finally, the president of the Senate said: "We seek a far-reaching change that may enable us to achieve security in all its aspects, especially in the social and political realms and in order to increase production."

Turbay Ayala Speaks

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala speaking extemporaneously noted the importance of the gallery of famous men inaugurated in the Senate library and said that to be included in it "unquestionably has a consecrating value."

Turbay Ayala recalled his time as a parliamentarian, his two terms as president of the Chamber of Representatives and four terms as president of the Senate. The head of state said that on returning to parliament for this ceremony "I feel that I go to my own home, one which for me is full of pleasant memories."

The head of state recalled the period of the National Front and his active participation in the transition to democratic life and he said: "I am grateful to be able to speak of that period with the pride generated for all those who in one form or another were able to participate. Today, doubtless, to many, the institutions of the National Front appear obsolete and they certainly are, but from a certain viewpoint I believe that dialectically it fulfilled an indispensable function for the achievement of ambitious measures in other fields of democratic endeavor."

Article 120

President Turbay Ayala then referred to the application of Article 120 of the Constitution and said:

"The obvious transfer has been made from a government of shared responsibility to this government of equitable representation. I don't believe that the country is very pleased with such a turn regardless of the benefits and peace dividends flowing from it, but judging by the criticism that the authors of Article 120 have made of the evolution of the policy of representation of the parties and of the political factions in the government, I have to recognize that there is malaise and that they would like to reach a stage of major democratic debate with a broader opening to free play.

President Turbay reiterated that the government does not wish to take part in the struggle to amend Article 120 but that it will honor the agreement which the parties reach. "If they feel," he added, "that it has to be amended, then obviously we honor the determination of the assembly. If contrariwise the purpose is to conserve and maintain said provision, we shall obey it as servants of the law."

In the final part of his speech the head of state referred to the Andean Pact and said that as regards his own negotiating capability as a process of integration "we have placed it in the form of conditions that can be understood, as is already being done with the European Economic Community, the United States, the Central American Common Market, and LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], which will now have to restructure itself, with all the economic groups and blocs with which we shall have to entertain relations to improve our economic area and manage in this way to broaden the possibilities and expansion of our foreign trade."

At the function in the library the president of the Senate, Hector Echeverri Correa, handed a parchment to each of the former presidents of the Congress.

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ANDI CALLS FOR RESTRUCTURING THE STATE

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 13

[Article by special envoy Silverio Gomez]

[Text] Cartagena—The country's industrialists have here requested urgent and "meaningful" restructuring of the government since it "is no longer effectively performing its institutional function and its structure is undergoing progressive distortion."

At the close of the association's annual meeting, the president of the National Industrialists Association (ANDI), Fabio Echeverri Correa, voiced serious objections to the present organization and operation of government bureaus, citing institutionalization of tipping, graft and bribery, and claimed that in some government bureaus soft jobs are openly demanded as a matter of course while in others they are obtained in accordance with a schedule of established fees.

With reference to the economic balance sheet for this year, he said that inflation continues to rise at an overly alarming rate and is getting worse as time goes on. He added that the situation the underprivileged find themselves in is getting even worse because the apparatus of government is incapable of meeting its social obligations.

"Unless we want to perpetuate this uneasy situation, we must see to it that standards are met and that we promote growth of the purchasing power of the minimum wage," the president of the ANDI said.

Management of the Economy

The president of the ANDI said that it is difficult to form a specific and definitive opinion of the current state of the economy since "some indices suggest that it is good and full of possibilities, but there are also social factors and some signs of recession that make us pessimistic and confirm the fact that we are still caught up in underdevelopment. This does not mean that the possibilities are few nor that the future is dark, rather that they require an effort of greater magnitude in order to fully realize them."

He noted that the combination of increased economic growth and the drop in the population growth rate which the country has undergone in the past few years has permitted an improvement in real income, despite the fact that there has been no improvement in the distribution of this income, which continues to be extremely inequitable.

"Although the country has made an effort to solve its future energy problems, the primary sources have not yet been fully quantified. Unfortunately, our economy, like those of all other countries today, is based on the consumption of oil, of which we no longer have a self-sufficiency. Therefore, it is necessary for the country to engage in a major exploration effort for oil as well as natural gas and coal and design the energy program to determine which sources are available and what options there are to carry out processing for production," he said.

Echeverri Correa asked for greater flexibility in the use of economic instruments, arguing that external prosperity has not permitted improvement of the nation's physical facilities when it comes to matters as important as modernization of ports, highways, airports, government services and the whole domain of social services.

He noted that, in the effort to control inflation, all monetary, fiscal and foreign trade measures had been applied, yet retail prices are still sharply rising.

"What is unfair from this point of view is that it also becomes a price-control mechanism. We must not forget that wages represent the most important price item of an economy. When there is a poor distribution of income and when those who have the power to negotiate their wages are so few, there remains an immense majority whose sole income is the minimum wage and we very much doubt that this minimal subsistence wage is paid in the fields and in many urban and commercial activities. Here, as in so many other areas, the apparatus of government is incapable of supervising the satisfaction of social obligations. Unless we want to perpetuate this inequity, we must see to it that standards are met and that we promote growth of the purchasing power of the minimum wage," the association spokesman said.

Production Incentive

He then said that at the present time investors in different fields of production have lost confidence and have little inclination to engage in new projects involving risks in addition to the increase in demand which has caused most plants to run at 100 percent of operational capacity.

"Therefore, we would insist on the urgency of adopting an aggressive policy of encouragement of and incentives for national production. The basis for this ought to be the application of measures that do not have the starkly reductive orientation of those until now employed and a decisive effort to restore confidence to investors," he proposed.

He added that there has evidently been a big increase in export sales but, although the behavior of minor exports has been outstanding, the same is not true of manufactured items for which an effective government program is required which will enable domestic supply to compete internationally in order to assure a vigorous and constant export volume both in raw materials and manufactured products.

He requested that, as immediate measures, credit be extended and some CAT [Tax Credit Certificate] schedules be adopted which, in addition to compensating for the situation, would constitute a real incentive and would therefore not be simple budgetary restrictions.

Labor Reform

He referred to labor reform, which in exercise of its specific authority the government would invoke, and said that the standards to be set would be appropriate to the extent adequate protection of workers can be reconciled with the other factors of fundamental interest to all, such as productivity, the creation of new jobs and the consistency of the arrangements.

The devices currently employed must be reexamined to see whether they are the most suitable for the effective protection of the unemployed worker and whether the funds diverted for that purpose generate the best possible relief in this domain and the most desirable social results. In any event, workers must be afforded guarantees that they will in future benefit from an effective old-age pension. In connection with this, Social Security actuarial statistics, which offer no certainty or confidence as to the fate of such pensions, are disquieting. Furthermore, it is advisable to efficiently organize rest and work periods in terms of a suitable work schedule, encourage decentralization of employment and extend it to the depressed areas of many provinces, for which it would be advisable to revise the rules governing company units and establish the legal concept of wage for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary disputes and litigation, he suggested.

Government Structure

He noted that, despite the resolute efforts of all those who have acceded to high-ranking positions in the government, it is undeniable that we are witnessing a gradual deterioration of the agencies that comprise government administration. Naturally, such a state of affairs results in a noticeable amount of inefficiency, which grows in direct proportion to the increase in official bureaucracy. He said that the ordinary citizen, who in theory ought to be the beneficiary of government efforts, stumbles about in an intricate tangle of procedures, often finding it impossible to satisfy his needs, every time he has to resort to government bureaus to apply for some benefit for the necessities of life.

He further commented that to this discouraging situation we have to add a proliferation of tipping, graft and bribery, "or whatever you want to call

it," because in some government bureaus demands for such are made openly and as a matter of course while in others officials charge specific fees, depending on the commission or omission requested. "It is only fair to admit that a large percentage of private sector activities participate in all this corruption," he added.

"So now is the time to energetically and meaningfully tackle the job of overhauling the structure of the government. And of the legal code, in order to make it conform to the realities arising from the social situation, and by means of which we can seek a socioeconomic identity that will facilitate the utilization of its own devices in achieving its goal. We must simplify the law so that it can serve the individual and the community, not so that the latter surrender their highest ideals in favor of the former, giving up the liberty to enjoy their rights as responsible, free human beings," Mr Fabio Echeverri Correa concluded.

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COLOMBIA

VEGA URIBE DISCUSSES SUBVERSION

Subversion Still Persists

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Subversion Is Not Defeated According to Vega Uribe"]

[Text] Colombia cannot sleep on its laurels. The subversive movements have been strongly hit but have not disappeared, the commander of the Military Institutes Brigade [BIM], Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, said yesterday.

In a televised news report the senior officer described in detail the unrelenting struggle which Colombia's armed forces have been waging and rejected categorically charges about the supposed torture of prisoners leveled against the former.

This matter of tortures, said General Vega, is a charade, a very well-staged plot and one whose goal is to divert public opinion in the interest of the criminals.

The commander of the BIM noted that the M-19 movement is not of a political nature as thought at first but rather an organization of criminals financed with more than 80 million Colombian pesos stolen from banks and having the support of various foreign organizations.

The commander of the Military Institutes Brigade said that in light of the danger faced by the country, the military forces became involved in a struggle without quarter against the subversive groups. And this struggle has been especially intense in Bogota because in addition to being Colombia's capital it is also its political center and has all the characteristics to be the leading center of subversion, especially of the urban variety, which is the one supporting all the movements in their logistical and political aspects.

The movements against which the armed forces have fought are the M-19, the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], the ELN [National Liberation Army], the PLA [expansion unknown, the MAO [Workers Self-Defense Movement],

and the ADO [expansion unknown]. The latter is the organization which assassinated Pardo Buelvas.

Torture Allegations Held False

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Aug 79 pp 3, 8

[Report on Interview with Gen Miguel Vega Uribe: "General Vega Uribe Describes the 'Tortures' As a Well-Staged Charade"; date and place not given]

[Text] The commander of the BIM, Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, categorically rejected the charges leveled against the army concerning its "tortures" of prisoners and noted that a charade, a well-laid plot, was involved to confuse public opinion and favor the criminals. At the same time the senior officer warned the country that it should not sleep on its laurels considering that even though the subversive movements have unquestionably been hit hard, they have not been dismantled.

Gen Vega Uribe spoke on the televised "Unwavering Colombia" program hosted by newsmen Jorge Enrique Pulido.

Unrelenting Struggle

The commander of the BIM said that in light of the danger faced by Colombia its military forces became involved in an unrelenting struggle against the subversive groups. Such a struggle has been especially intense in Bogota because in addition to being Colombia's capital it is also its potential center and has all the characteristics to be the leading center of subversion, especially of the urban variety, which is the one supporting all the movements in their logistical and political aspects.

The movements against which Colombia's armed forces have fought are the M-19, FARC, the ELN, the PLA, MAO, the ADO, which is the organization which assassinated Pardo Buelvas and whose perpetrators were sentenced by a summary court martial, the ORP [?People's Revolutionary Organization], and other small groups. One should also take into account that now many delinquents, supposedly in order to protect themselves in the political realm, are revamping their group and giving it a political appearance to try to reduce the penalties involved in their activities.

The "Tortures"

Asked about the denunciations of alleged tortures of prisoners General Vega noted:

"I have never seen anything so well staged, so intelligently engineered. I have not seen such great slanders or allegations as those which many communications media give to public opinion in this respect in order to set it against the army, which is the organization defending the honor and property of the citizens and the country's development.

"The matter of the tortures has been explained on many occasions and I believe that public opinion must be familiar with it. Reports on them follow a well-planned movement with philosophical overtones in an effort to check the proceedings against specific delinquents. Through this system an attempt is made to divert public opinion from the crime which the accused individual has committed and to present the authorities as defendants instead of accusers.

"I can assure you that within all the subversive movements we have found specific instructions of how their members should behave at the time of their arrest, during questioning, in their pleas, in the initial investigation before judges, and during the entire process that follows the issuing of arrest warrants. It is also very curious that only those who following the investigation are held under arrest warrants should be those who are allegedly tortured whereas those who are not charged but are released suffer no harm whatever. I believe that we could not have such prescience and know whether the latter would prove to be innocent but the former not. Additionally, all complaints about tortures have been investigated. Some determinations have been completed while others are in process. The completed determinations have not disclosed any evidence that individuals have been tortured, and it is neither I nor my officers who are in charge of those investigations. Those responsible for effecting them are military judges and officials from the Attorney General's office who have nothing to do with us except for supervising the procedures. I shall mention a small anecdote about one of the individuals who was supposedly tortured and who belonged to the PLA.

"Following investigations by the Attorney General's office, I was shown a picture of a gentleman who had been injured by burning and the allegation was that he had been tortured. I point out to you that I was horrified to see that photograph. We inquired to see what had happened and we managed to discover that the supposedly tortured man, whose pictures in color had been taken by some of the media, had been burned, according to him by some lamp, but we discovered that he had been assembling a Molotov cocktail 8 days prior to his arrest, prescriptions had been made out for him to treat his burns, and yet his was presented as a case of torture.

"Generally, this is what happens with denunciations made about tortures in Colombia."

Let Them Show Proof

[Question] General Vega, comrades Enrique Santos and Daniel Samper are highly concerned by the question of tortures. It seems that they have proof. Does this mean anything to the Brigade?

[Answer] If they have proof of tortures they should present same to the competent authorities which in this case is the Attorney General's office. That organization has investigated a series of denunciations which various citizens have made about tortures. Fortunately, this is a freedom that all

of us Colombians enjoy. Thus, it seems to me that evidence has to be presented.

[Question] Would you encourage such evidence?

[Answer] Obviously, I encourage the presentation of such evidence before the competent authorities.

[Question] General Vega, according to some prisoners there is a place called Los Cerezos where tortures have allegedly taken place. What are Los Cerezos?

[Answer] We can proceed in steps. First, not all our barracks are prisons. We have had to convert some premises to hold the prisoners. Some stalls available at the Cavalry Schools were converted for the purpose.

As for Los Cerezos, the latter is a place known to everyone who lives at Usaquen and the vicinity of the Canton Norte. It is a place which is up on a hill and we use it as a firing range. The question can be compared with the declarations of Camelo Franco to the press in which he asserted that he was sent to Los Cerezos but that no one is tortured there.

The M-19, Organization of Criminals

[Question] General Vega, what is your general evaluation of the Military Institutes Brigade in its struggle against the subversive groups?

[Answer] I shall make a general report on the military operations effected by the Brigade in Bogota and Cundinamarca against the subversive groups that operate in the region.

I have to begin by stating that the M-19 has two faces. The good one, that of Robin Hood, that is, the aspect evidenced when the sword of Liberator Simon Bolivar was stolen, when it distributed goods and toys in working class neighborhoods or when it issued national proclamations feigning to be an exclusively political movement.

When the investigation was made we concluded that this was not necessarily the case but rather that the M-19 is an association for kidnapping, assassination, assault, and the perpetration of all types of common crimes. Outside of this activity, we found in internal communications references to prostitution, lesbianism, and homosexuality, and many other grave things which can be found within an organization.

Between 2 January and 13 August 1979 we made 977 house searches involving that subversive organization. This action resulted in 446 arrests including 497 men and 149 women [all figures sic]. It should be mentioned that the Brigade makes arrests in order to investigate and for that reason it released 416 individuals within the 10-day deadline set by Article 28 of the Constitution.

Despite what is said about the judges obeying our orders, they released 125 persons and they held 96 under arrest warrants.

Of the total of those released we can report that there were 106 who confessed to belonging to the movement and that 247 others against whom specific charges could be made during the investigation are subject to arrest by our intelligence agencies.

[Question] General Vega, is the M-19 the subversive group which has caused the most problems for the army and government?

[Answer] No. It may be the group that has enjoyed the most publicity. But as I was saying, there is the FARC, for example. We have fought this group vigorously. We have undertaken operations in 1978 and 1979 against it and at this time we have arrest warrants for 56 individuals. The same is true of the MAO and the ADO. We have undertaken two sweeps against the PLA. Eighteen of its members were sentenced at the close of 1978 and 19 of them are now held under arrest warrants and they will appear before military courts soon. We also have the case of the ELN group against which we are fighting in various parts of the country.

I quote here the words of Colombia's President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala when he asserted that "subversion has reached a high level." Fortunately, I believe that we have checked the capability that these groups used to enjoy to create problems and the violence that they tried to introduce.

[Question] General, how is the M-19 organized?

[Answer] The national executive of the M-19 is composed of senior officials and cadres. In the first category we found seven leaders headed by the one who signed the bulletin reporting the theft of weapons with the alias of Pablo Garcia. There is Villamarin Ospina, alias Felipe Lopez, who also signed the communique and is under arrest; Elias Vasquez Prada, alias Rodolfo, who is a fugitive. It is worth noting that Toledo Plata is not among the senior officials of the group.

[Question] General Vega, is Toledo Plata in Colombia?

[Answer] This is a question that we are asking ourselves.

[Question] Is the M-19 routed or not?

[Answer] No, it is not routed but has been dealt severe blows.

[Question] How about FARC?

[Answer] All the subversive organizations are being hit but they have not been dismantled.

Here I would like to emphasize the following: Our country is used to sleeping on its laurels and believes that because subversion has been dealt some blows it is dismantled. That is not certain. We have to continue with all our spirit and all our offensive capability to make these Colombians understand that violence or subversion lead nowhere, that the laws provide the necessary sanctions to punish crimes.

[Question] General Vega, to err is human. Don't you believe that officers or noncommissioned officers under your command have been too zealous when it comes to prisoners?

[Answer] We have been unable to prove it. I admit that to err is human. But you also have to understand that we are not dealing here with little sisters of charity or young girls taking their first communion. When, for example, individuals are caught setting bombs I believe that the policeman or soldier cannot go to the point of saying, "Be so kind as to follow me."

[Question] General Vega, how does the M-19 organization operate?

[Answer] The organization of the political apparatus of the M-19 is similar to a general staff. It includes departments of intelligence, public health, engineering, and so on.

The Bogota region has three branches. Each of the intermediate regions has its own command. For example, at this time we are attacking the regional branches of Bogota, Boyaca, Santander, Tolima, Antioquia Valle, and Cauca. The M-19 also has its rural organization which it calls "mobile" and which operates in Valle, Cauca, and Tolima.

"Finances" of the M-19

[Answer] It should be noted that the group's capability to falsify documents was immense. We could almost say that Colombia was under the temporary sway of documents because the M-19 had the capability of falsifying any document. Its finances were exceedingly sound. All the houses seized in Bogota were the property of the organization. For example, in 1978 the M-19 stole 84 million pesos from banks.

All this apparatus enjoyed the support of international organizations, especially the JCR [Junta for Revolutionary Coordination] and of Arab, Venezuelan, Mexican, German, French, and Argentine groups which were backing the movement.

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CSO: 3010

MAICAO WOMEN DEMAND END TO 'MAFIAS'

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 4-C

[Article by Ignacio Ramirez Pinzon, special correspondent of EL TIEMPO:
"Black Dress March Against Mafiosi"]

[Text] Maicao, 10 September.--Hundreds of women dressed in black, crestfallen men wearing mourning armbands, and children carrying posters referring to the growing wave of insecurity which has sown terror in the Guajira region took to the streets in this city on Friday and staged an impressive silent march to call the national government's attention to the fact that it should insure law and order in this territory.

In Richacha, Mingueo, Palomino, and other sections of the peninsula, since the advent of the "marimba player bonanza" the rule of crime and lawlessness unfortunately has been general and there has never been such a wave of terror as that now being experienced by the inhabitants of Maicao, a commercial center near the Venezuelan border where at 1600 hours in the afternoon fear spreads, the merchants close their stores, and the few visitors who have failed to leave by bus or plane to get away from the place in short order lock themselves up in their hotel rooms. But even there they feel the threat of the toughs who do not let up either by day or by night.

Even though the allegations seem exaggerated, the panic is obvious. On Thursday, a few hours before the march of silence, it was reported that three individuals had died of bullet wounds: A driver whose family name was Galvan was shot dead in cold blood because he resisted the theft of his pick-up truck; an unknown individual who was on his way to taking shelter in his home did not manage to make it because some tough guy given to the practice of firing blank shots at people changed his mind while loading his revolver merely for the "fun" of seeing someone drop, and a third individual from whom a load of coffee which he had been entrusted with taking care of was stolen also paid for such carelessness with his life.

And that is not all. Some 8 days earlier, when he was about to enter his home, Faustino Acosta, one of the good men who was among the most popular in the town, was also murdered by toughs who were displeased by the fact

that the city dweller had refused to hand over the vehicle which he owned and instead of taking it away from him they killed him with a bullet. And this situation, cold and crude as it is, with two and three fatalities a day in each town and which the delinquents perpetrate with absolute impunity, was the reason for the chilling march of widows, orphans, and "those sentenced to death" as the men of Maicao are known.

War Is War

The honest residents of Guajira, which most of them are, are threatened by the national condemnation of their image. They are bothered, with reason, at being equated with bullies and traffickers, which is the way the Colombian people generalize when they refer to these toughs. Precisely for that reason the residents have begun with Friday's march which they themselves call the "national crusade for salvaging the image of Guajira."

Jorge E. Mancera, an old community leader of Maicao, when he talked with the reporters of EL TIEMPO, proclaimed without further ado: "This is a war in which there are good guys and bad guys. While we good guys are peaceful it does not mean that we are cowards. Thus, war is war and it is necessary to do away with the bad guys right on the spot." Manuel Jimenez, his comrade in community struggles, interrupted him to assert: "The government has to win this war and for that reason we beseech you today to look at the good people of Guajira because the way things are going we have nobody to defend us and the struggle cannot be so uneven."

"International Year of the (Orphan) Child"

The parade of the residents of Maicao in mourning was not a mere symbolic exercise. The greater part of the women dressed in black were obviously recently widowed, those who had been angered by the deaths of the past few days. Their children, the orphans, also walked at their side and even though there had not been sufficient time to organize--organize in the sense of staging a demonstration while adhering to all the provisions of the law--the silence was impressive and the faces of the children heightened the anguish of their situation.

In the midst of everything a macabre humor characteristic of the inhabitants of Guajira was displayed in the posters which each demonstrator carried: "David is less dangerous than the toughs of Maicao," could be read on one poster which obviously looked for irony in its comparison with the hurricane of the moment. "Ripoll, who will be your next client?" read another poster. We found out subsequently that "Ripoll" is the town's funeral director. Another poster with a terrible caption announced: "In Maicao we are celebrating the International Year of the (Orphan) Child."

Even though the procession was held in absolute order in which neither the army nor the police found it necessary to intervene for any reason during the demonstration, the atmosphere created by the penetrating silence had the effect that within a few hours the town was empty once more and full of

anxiety. At this time the people of Maicao are constantly urging that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala receive in his office a committee that would be responsible for making known to him the facts of the situation, motivating him to take the necessary measures to restore law and order to the entire department of Guajira.

To Add to the Problem Neither Water Nor Light

The chaotic situation in Maicao is acute. Business has dropped since the Venezuelans, who used to be the major customers in the stores, did not return when they got frightened by the attacks and murders. The aqueduct, which for some years was serving the residents, abruptly stopped operating and water, which is sold at the rate of 5 Colombian pesos per tin can, is a commodity which is sought with genuine thirst by the entire population. Electricity, also originating in Venezuela, is evidencing constant interruptions and this generates constant problems for the people.

In order to complete the picture the high level of crimes which now agitates the region turns out at the moment of truth to be hypothetical since in the courts, inspectorates, or police stations no specific denunciations of same have been made given that in the vast majority of cases no one hastens to the law-enforcing agents to inform them of the misdeeds which he has suffered and thus the statistics on criminality and lawlessness in general have to be pure guesswork. This is because, while murders, thefts, assaults, and all kinds of crimes continue on a daily basis, in the last analysis no one knows anything about anything.

Silence of the Widows

On the occasion of the silent procession through the streets of Maicao the marchers themselves may have been wondering what repercussions their demonstration of grievance could have at the national level. Once the march was concluded Nena Fernandez, a hardened civic leader of the town, commented: "If this silence does not manage to penetrate the national soul, well then it is because we residents of Maicao are not considered to be Colombians."

Alfonso Nunez, Armando Amaris, and other individuals interviewed by EL TIEMPO asserted in unison that only by enforcing law and order in the face of this wave of insecurity can one check such a gloomy situation, and there were some who asked President Turbay Ayala to appoint a governor and military mayor for all the towns of Guajira "because as things are now, at the rate we're going, the procession of silence will become obligatory because they will soon have killed us all."

M-19 TIED TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] To steal submarines and weapons from the Navy, dynamite certain buildings in Usaquen in which Army officers live, attack various credit institutions, particularly the Ibaque Bank of the Republic, and launch other terrorist attacks were among the plans for the future the "19 April Movement" (M-19) had drawn up and which were discovered by the Military Intelligence Service in the course of investigations in progress as a result of the theft of weapons from the Gen Ramon Arturo Rincon Quinones Mechanized Cavalry Unit.

These terrorist attacks, frustrated by the Operational Unit of the Military Institutes Brigade, were revealed by a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Defense who asked not to be identified.

Aside from the above-mentioned terrorist plans, it was discovered that the M-19 intended to expand rural fronts so that they could fight side by side with the self-designated Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the People's Liberation Front, a subsidiary of the People's Liberation Army (ELN), a subversive underground movement.

Coordinating Committee

The most surprising discovery made by the Military Intelligence Service was the international contacts the M-19 constantly maintained with Red Brigades guerrilla bands, the Montoneros and Central American rebels, particularly those of Nicaragua (now victorious), El Salvador and Guatemala.

The M-19 has ties with the Revolutionary Coordinating Committee which was organized with a contribution of \$5 million from the Argentine guerrillas and which originally had its headquarters in Lisbon, but for unknown reasons moved to Paris, from which city it presumably directs some of the actions undertaken against the legally constituted governments of Latin America.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Defense reported that the M-19 maintains close relations with the subversive movement, the ELN, of Bolivia, which was founded and organized by the famous guerrilla leader, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, with the collaboration of the Peredo brothers.

Other Organizations

In the course of investigations conducted against subversive movements, both urban and rural, the Military Intelligence Service also succeeded in detecting the beginnings of small leftist organizations which it fortunately succeeded in totally destroying.

It was impossible to determine whether the members of these subversive centers had already been court-martialed, but it was noted that they pose no great danger due to the fact that their small political machine was totally destroyed.

257 Identified

Military authorities have succeeded in identifying 257 presumed members of the M-19, but they have not been captured due to the fact that they are fleeing in the face of the operation launched against them by the authorities. However, we were informed that most of them could be captured at any moment now.

The spokesman for the military said that it was at first very hard to identify the guerrillas because they had changed their names, since they were equipped to make up any kind of forged personal identification documents, including even orders for raids.

The spokesman said that the investigators complained that no one was willing to cooperate with them because they were afraid that the rebels would later exact reprisals from their families.

Documents

Aside from many forged documents, such as passports, identity cards and military records, among other, the Military Intelligence Service came across some of an M-19 internal nature.

Among them, the one dealing with the possession of documents contains the following paragraph: "A general rule that must always be observed is to keep homes free of papers and documents."

"Any document that is not needed or has served its purpose must be burned. Another general rule would be to never carry compromising papers. In the event one has to retain papers or documents, they are to be kept in a well-concealed spot and all together in a carryall or overnight bag so that they can be quickly removed."

These lines were taken from the document on M-19 "security" problems.

Training of Comrades

Among the papers found in one of the M-19 "hideaways" was one referring to "the training of comrades," from which we cite a few lines:

"In order to better focus on the topic of the training of comrades who comprise the movement, we may begin by giving you an idea of the kind of member the movement needs. The politico-military nature of our movement fundamentally specifies the traits such a member should have. Therefore, he should be an individual with the conviction and awareness required to further the movement."

The Ministry of Defense spokesman said that he had to stress the fact that the M-19 and other terrorist groups adopt special security measures. They avoid trusting to help from local sympathizers who could turn into informers for the Army and state security organizations.

The rebels execute anyone they believe to be a police spy. They recruit their people with infinite care and, as a means of precaution, they very quickly assign them to a terrorist action in which they are maximally exposed and have to run the risk of being captured by the police.

Impenetrable Network

At first the Analysis Department of the Military Intelligence Service had serious difficulties in identifying M-19 members because the security measures employed by that underground organization constitute a practically impenetrable network, due to the fact that it is composed of cells of three or four people supplied only with absolutely necessary information.

Our source said that to become a member of the M-19 means cutting off all contact with friends and even family. The underground behavior of these people is governed by very complex rules, according to what we may gather from a manual seized by the Operational Unit of the Military Institutes Brigade.

To the Very End

The military authorities once again affirmed that they would not rest until the peace and civic calm that has been threatened by the subversive movements, which have been committing a number of crimes against law and order and attacking the legally constituted government, are restored.

They announced that they would not rest until they caught the last of the extremists because the people of Colombia need peace and quiet to be able to preserve a government that is truly democratic and without unpleasant surprises.

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CSO: 3010

UNEXPLOITED COAL MINES TO BE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 25 Aug 79 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Jorge Tellez]

[Text] New Coal Law Ready

Through the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the government will revoke coal-mining licenses from those persons and companies that have not gone into production or are inefficiently operating the mines the state has turned over to them through the concession system.

This drastic penalty, the severest ever attempted in this country, is contemplated in the new bill to be submitted Tuesday for consideration by Congress. The bill was proposed by Sen Luis Guillermo Velez.

This member of Congress yesterday informed the economics editors of EL ESPECTADOR on the most important changes introduced in this bill which is of international importance.

In the first place, the article by virtue of which tax penalties and security bonds are established against companies which, despite the fact that they benefit from concessions, keep the mines idle, fattening them for the kill, waiting for higher ore prices on international markets, has been rescinded.

It is important to note that, according to the original bill, the money collected through these taxes was specifically intended to capitalize the National Coal Fund, an organization responsible for the financing of infrastructure projects, especially the construction of ports and new rail lines.

While author of the bill Luis Guillermo Velez has eliminated earlier tax penalties, he has included a drastic and direct stipulation in the bill whereby individuals benefiting from a coal-mining concession can lose it in a year's time if they cannot demonstrate that they are mining a suitable amount of coal.

The senator explained that the Ministry of Mines will be the agency responsible for supervising prospecting and the appropriate exploitation of

concessions as well as for revoking the license of anyone who cannot satisfactorily demonstrate that he is working the mines in a technically proper and efficient manner.

He maintained that the article included in the new bill does not constitute expropriation inasmuch as the subsoil is the property of the nation. Moreover, according to studies carried out by Congressional experts, in recovering all its rights over a mine the state in no way violates the specific conditions contained in the deed of concession.

Mine Safety

In Senator Velez' opinion, the bill, discussion of which is to begin next week by the Senate Third Committee, includes a new article that particularly favors workers' interests.

In fact, with reference to companies that do not fully observe standards of mine safety and health set by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the article stipulates that they may not continue to benefit from the concession, which then reverts to the state.

In the senator's opinion, this provision is necessary when we consider the conditions under which coal miners work, with multiple risks in the domain of health especially.

Tax Rebate

The author of the bill also revealed that it would include an amendment by virtue of which a tax rebate would be granted to those companies that replace the use of oil with that of coal.

By way of example, Velez said that, if a load of coal costs 400 pesos including a tax of 15 pesos, the company that substitutes coal for oil can deduct the latter amount.

We should note that the text of the new bill is the fruit of lengthy studies conducted by a subcommittee coordinated by Luis Guillermo Velez and composed of Members of Congress Alvaro Uribe Rueda, Victor Mosquera Chaux and Carlos Alban Holguin.

Referring to the probable fate of the bill, Velez said:

"We hope that conservative domestic policy confrontations will not interfere with the passage of a bill that constitutes not only a national but a worldwide priority, because obtaining appropriate exploitation of the coal mines is a sure way of averting the energy crisis caused by oil-derived fuels.

"We must not forget that Colombia has one of Latin America's major coal reserves and benefits from both bituminous coal and anthracite as well as big markets, especially on the east coast of the United States."

He also observed that, according to the latest experiments carried out in the United States, gasoline can be extracted from coal at competitive international market prices.

COSTA RICA

CGT CONGRESS URGES BREAK WITH DOLLAR, SHIFTS PERSONNEL

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Sep 79 p 4-A PA

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist General Workers Confederation [CGT] at its 13th congress, held 14 to 16 September, recommended that the government end "the economic dependence on the dollar" because "this currency is in a crisis and has begun to lose strength in the world."

The CGT congress said, according to its organizational secretary, Of Rafael Solis Barboza, that the fluctuation of the dollar "is a serious threat to the country's economy and an extremely dangerous inflationary instrument."

It also recommended that in order to overcome the Costa Rican economic crisis, the country should expand economic, cultural and commercial relationships with the CEMA countries and regulate foreign investments and the transfer of technology. It also called for revision of the policy of exonerations and privileges for foreign companies.

The CGT congress also made several changes in its leadership. Deputy Rodrigo Urena replaces Alvaro Montero Vega at the presidency because Montero is ill and requires rest and medical treatment. Luis Carlos Montero replaced Rodrigo Paniagua as CGT secretary general.

According to Solis Barboza, Paniagua will work on organization and expansion of the National Federation of Agricultural and Plantation Workers [FENTRAP], acting as vice president. He will also work on projecting FENTRAP's image as an international organization.

The 13th congress was held at the Dr Carlos Duran auditorium of the Costa Rican social security social welfare office in Vasconia District.

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COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

BASQUE TERRORISTS--San Jose, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costan Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria alerted the country's police corps today in view of the possibility that 19 basque terrorists might have secretly entered the country. A report from the Spanish Security Authorities has mentioned such a possibility and in view of this situation, pictures of the 19 terrorists were immediately distributed with instructions to try by all means to find them if indeed they are in this country. Although it is doubted that such a large number of foreigners could have surreptitiously entered Costa Rica, the issue has mobilized the local authorities. The Costa Rican police was alerted 48 hours before Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' arrival in this country where, beginning Thursday and until early on Saturday, he will fulfill a busy agenda. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

KIDNAP VEHICLE FOUND--The automobile in which U.S. citizen Dennis McDonald and Puerto Rican Fausto Bucheli were kidnaped has been found in Plan del Pino. They were kidnaped on Friday night on Ejercito Nacional Blvd by means of a fake traffic accident. Retired national guard Sgt Jose Luis Paz Viera was shot to death in the kidnaping. The kidnapers abandoned a pickup truck which they used for the traffic accident and the van driven by McDonald and Bucheli. National guardsmen of Soyapango carried out the search for the vehicle in which the kidnapers took their victims. They found it early yesterday morning in Plan del Pino. [Text] [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Sep 79 pp 2, 21 PA]

TERRORIST BOMBS--San Salvador, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The tense climate in this capital got worse this afternoon around 1730 (2330 GMT) during heavy shooting in downtown San Salvador. Some unidentified persons threw incendiary bombs on some streets, sending thousands of persons running in all directions. According to unofficial reports, several unidentified men tried to approach the National Palace with a package, presumably containing explosives, but they were repelled by security personnel on duty in the area. Afterwards it was learned that two bombs exploded near the National Palace. As result of all this, cars started to move against the flow of traffic, trying to get away from the terrorist action. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA]

EXPLOSION KILLS GUERRILLAS--San Miguel (El Salvador), 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Three persons, presumed to be guerrillas, died when a device, which authorities believe to have been a grenade, exploded. The persons were carrying several weapons in an automobile when an explosive device went off, just as they were about to enter San Miguel, 138 km west of the Salvadoran capital. The authorities identified the dead persons as Ricardo Dimas Martinez, David del Carmen Leiva Figueroa and Eduardo Amaya from their respective identification documents. The weapons found were: one 12-gage shotgun, one Thompson machinegun pistol, two 9-mm pistols and some ammunition. The explosion alarmed the population of San Miguel since it was heard all over the city. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

FORMER SOMOZISTS RELEASED AFTER INVESTIGATIONS

Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0014 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Security Corps has released former Somozist officer Carlos Eddy Monterrey after investigating him. Monterrey was one of the members of the firing squad that executed Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino in 1934. The assassination of Sandino put an end to the armed rebellion that he had maintained against the U.S. Marines' occupation at the time.

When the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) picked up Sandino's banner in 1961, it continued the struggle against imperialism and the Somozist dynasty.

Two months ago, when the FSLN revolution against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship was victorious, Monterrey was placed under investigation and incarcerated. Last weekend it was decided that he should be released.

The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government's Security Corps also authorized the release of 62 other persons whose connections with the Somozist regime had been under investigation. It was decided that these persons had not committed any serious crimes against the people.

Today 38 of those prisoners were released in this capital.

Sandinist People's Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez told foreign correspondents that "this action falls within the framework of the Sandinist revolution's generosity and is based on our intention not to deprive any innocent person of his freedom."

According to Sanchez, several other former Somozists whose investigation has been favorably fulfilled, will be released next week.

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NICARAGUA

CDS CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT SOMOZA FOLLOWERS

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The watchword is control Somoza followers, defend the revolution. Starting today the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) in every capital city neighborhood will be entrusted with spotting the actions of anyone who tries to obstruct organizational work and the revolutionary process. The majority under surveillance will be Somoza followers in the state agencies, people's militias and the CDS who are somehow blocking the development of this revolution which cost the people blood and sacrifice until they achieved their liberation with the Sandinist front in the vanguard.

Here is Companion Andres Narvaez, member of the western section CDS, to explain the campaign to curb the activities of the pro-Somoza counter-revolutionaries. [begin Narvaez recording] Yes, companion, I want to tell you that the infiltration of pro-Somoza people has been noticed not only in the CDS but we have also received complaints from the People's Organization Committee [Comite de Organizacion Popular] that they are also infiltrated in (ANDEN), the ministries and other state agencies. A campaign began today, Monday the 23d, to find the most effective, if possible a clandestine, approach to controlling these Somoza followers in the Managua area. This drive will be conducted in the Managua area now but later it will be nationwide. We do not want to uproot these Somoza followers immediately. For a while we will watch to see how those people who are disguised as militiamen and are protected under the Sandinist Front's flag, have infiltrated all over Managua. They are even blocking the revolutionary process and we want to know how they can be controlled. We know they must be permanently controlled.

We want the cooperation of all CDS so that they will strictly control not only their area but also its residents. There are new residents who have come from other areas and no one knows what kind of status they had before or why they were expelled from where they were. They must fill out forms and even verify their place of origin so that Somoza followers can be controlled. Right now they are disguised in all forms and are looking for ways to block us. We know that they are even acting in collusion with the national and international bourgeoisie to try to stop our

revolutionary process. We regard as Somoza followers not only those who worked with the government but also those who received sinecures and even turned out at the national square with placards to applaud Somoza. These are the Somoza followers who must be (?be done away with) because, as one companion put it: the Somoza regime was ousted at gunpoint but old Somoza ideas, and the old structures have not been eliminated. [end recording]

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NICARAGUA

NATION'S RADIO SYSTEM DESCRIBED BY LOCAL OFFICIAL

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] (Carlos Guadamuz), director of the Nicaraguan State Radio Broadcasting System, held an exclusive interview with the Cuban National Radio News in which he spoke to us about the specific work done by the organization he heads.

[Begin (Guadamuz) recording] We have divided the radio system in Nicaragua into two parts. The Sandinista Radio System is the party system, that is the one which works in coordination with the directives of the [Sandinista National Liberation] Front as a political organization. And the State Radio System is the one which works directly with what is the government of reconstruction. Of course it is also Sandinista but in dealing with issues of, let us say, differentiation existing between the state and a party. We therefore have implemented these two types of systems, the State Radio System and the Sandinista Radio System.

This is done primarily because we still have there competition of private radio and television broadcasting which is still very strong and which has forced us to implement these mechanisms for the revolutionary direction by way of the radio and television broadcasting to also take the same measures as are done by the commercial and private enterprises. We will also be using this same media and if possible doing it better, not that we have not been able to do so before, but that we are doing it better now. Of course we are just beginning and there has not been much on which we could depend. [end recording]

In referring to the literacy campaign which will soon begin in Nicaragua Comrade (Guadamuz) stated.

[Begin (Guadamuz) recording] The implementation of the campaign has been a great necessity for us. And the steps that are being taken are gigantic steps. We believe that by the beginning of the next year the campaign will begin. And therefore of course, in America the only great experience in this area was that of Cuba. And it was the only country to which we could go to regarding materials on technical assistance to effectively

carry out our literacy campaign. And in this sense we have found a broad explanation by the revolutionary Cuban government in which there is a total willingness to give us all the help in the technical, educational, health and any other fields necessary for our development.

Already the Cuban doctors over there have been doing extraordinary work, even work which at times is somewhat difficult because our conditions over there are conditions which are very, very... [changes his thoughts] are not very comfortable because the situation in which we find ourselves is not... [changes his thoughts] we cannot have those comforts.
[end recording]

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SANDINIST ARMY COMPLETES FIRST ARTILLERY COURSE

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The first artillery course of the Sandinist People's Army will end tomorrow. Guerrilla Cmdr Javier Carrion, chief of artillery of our Sandinist People's Army reported this morning that due to our 'companeros' sacrifices during artillery classes, after only 1 month of military training and political guidance, the first class has already been completed, and we must recognize the effort made by our companeros.

Our people have not previously dealt with artillery and it was even unknown to the combatants themselves. The Somoza guard had artillery pieces, but since that army was prepared not only for internal repression (as heard) it did not have an artillery unit similar to those maintained by modern armies.

It is intended that our army's artillery, since it is to support our infantry, will be the best, since it would definitely help in the case of an attack.

Our companeros graduating from the first artillery course are, primarily those who were most outstanding during the war in their use of mortar. That is why they have been able to reach such a high level of expertise in such a short time as far as artillery is concerned.

On the other hand, guerrilla Cmdr Javier Carrion said that even before the insurrection, the Sandinist front had military training schools where instruction on the use of artillery was given. At the time though, the weapons were not available--only photographs or pictures drawn by the companeros.

In other words, our companero said, many of our companeros already were very familiar with many matters related to artillery; they only lacked practice and familiarity with artillery movements.

We were also told that it is intended that this people's army will have direct contact with the people. This has already been put into practice in San Rafael del Sur, for example, where the artillery school has done volunteer work, along with the people.

NICARAGUA

FSLN PAPER FIRST TO REGISTER UNDER NEW MEDIA LAW

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 1, 6

[Text] BARRICADA is the first press organ to request registration with the Department of Communications Media, said the coordinator of that department, Companero Guillermo Rothschuh Villanueva.

In fact, Companero Luis Armando Guzman this morning formally requested the required permit to function in accordance with the General Law on Collective Communications Media.

It is very significant for us that the Sandinist System of Mass Communications should be one of the first to answer the call of this Department, thus pointing the way for other communications media, said Companero Rothschuh Villanueva.

Companeros Orlando Castillo, Freddy Rostran, Lily Soto and Eduardo Alvir have already requested and obtained their respective licenses and permits to operate Radio Sandino, El Ataval Sandinista, the Sandinist Television System and Telenoticiero Sandinista.

Owners of broadcasting stations and radio news editors have already begun to revise their formats to legalize the operation of their radio stations and news broadcasts.

During the next week the terms of the General Law on Collective Communications Media will be promulgated. This law has been prepared jointly by members of the Nicaraguan Journalists Union and the Managua Union of Radio Journalists, and it does not contemplate any type of economic sanctions, while ratifying the unrestricted freedom of broadcasting and dissemination of thought.

Radio stations and newspapers are functioning normally; there has been no reason to interfere with their work, since they themselves must be guarantors and leaders of our revolutionary process. Furthermore, said Rothschuh Villanueva, they will now have to redouble their energies to continue to support the various tasks undertaken by the revolution,

particularly since the climate is now propitious for the development of their activities.

For those of us who work in the Department of Communications Media, it was a cause for deep satisfaction that the UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists] itself suggested that some controls should be exercised on the profession because of the great responsibilities involved, although we are convinced that there will be self-regulation and that this will come from those same comrades. This leads us to believe that our wishes are being carried out, that our principal task will be one of cooperation and assistance, concluded the head of the Department of Communications Media, an agency of the Ministry of Culture.

PHOTO CAPTION

Companero Luis Guzman Luna, political chief of the newspaper BARRICADA, appears before the head of communications media of the Ministry of Culture, Dr Guillermo Roths Schuh, to comply with the registration requirement of that information organ of the FSLN.

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FIRST STEPS OF CUBAN EDUCATIONAL PLAN OUTLINED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] There were several work sessions held by the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction and the Ministry of Education concerning the upcoming visit to Nicaragua of a Cuban delegation headed by Maj Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice minister of the Cuban Council of Ministers. They have agreed to start a program of educational co-operation and exchange between the two governments.

The program will begin with the activities described below although it can be expanded later after a mission of representatives from the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education, UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua], ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] and the Sandinist Student Organization visits Cuba.

This visit is tentatively planned for 23 to 29 September.

The activities which will initiate the program include the following:

a) The Ministry of Social Welfare will select 650 Nicaraguan children who have already finished their primary education and are from rural families and families of soldiers of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] to go to Cuba. This would also include children who were made orphans or homeless by the war of liberation fought by the people of Nicaragua. These children will have to meet the following requirements to win the scholarships:

Have a sixth grade education, be between 12 and 18 years of age and have permission from their parents or guardians.

The scholarships offered by the Cuban Government include food, education, medical care, housing, transportation, clothing, shoes, etc.

They will attend a school especially designed for Nicaraguans located on the Isle of Youth. About 50 of these children will study intermediate technical or vocational careers.

The Cuban revolutionary government offers the better students the option of going to college at any of the Cuban higher education centers.

They would be accompanied by four or six Nicaraguan teachers chosen by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education for classes in history, geography, civic education, etc. These teachers would also be in charge of discipline and leadership of the group. The program would function like the School Plus Farmwork system with a strong tie between study and work.

It is understood that the Cuban Government is not committed to providing vacation trips to Nicaragua for these children. The Nicaraguan Government, as far as possible, will establish prizes--vacation trips to Nicaragua--for the best students in the group. The parents of these children can visit them, on their own, whenever they want.

b) There is a special plan for 90 members of the Sandinista People's Army with noted school backwardness.

c) About 500 to 1,000 Cuban primary and intermediate teachers--or more if Nicaragua requests them and the people of Cuba are in the position to supply them--will be sent to teach in Nicaragua, preferably in the rural areas. The Cuban Government would pay their wages and transportation. The Nicaraguan Government would provide lodging, food and, if possible, a monthly allowance for personal expenses of not more than 400 cordobas. In the next few days, the Ministry of Education will define the areas where intermediate teachers are needed; they could range from 80 to 150. The teachers would come for 2 years starting in the middle of September 1979. The Cuban Government would pay for annual vacation trips for these teachers.

d) Advice would be given to the Ministry of Education in educational planning, curriculum, special education, preschool education and administrative reform.

e) Up to 30 technicians would be consultants for the planning of the "Martyrs and Heroes of the Liberation" National Literacy Campaign. These technicians would come to Nicaragua at the beginning of October 1979.

f) A special cooperation plan with UNAN would include the following aspects:

i) A university planning mission of two or three experts who would come to Nicaragua for 6 months or more as soon as they were available.

ii) Visiting professors (30 or 40 if possible) who would teach at UNAN for one or two semesters starting in the next school year which will begin on 17 September. They would teach in the following areas: health (preferably basic and medical science and public health), engineering, agriculture, education and economy.

The specific fields will be defined by UNAN in the next 2 weeks.

iii) Organization of a postgraduate program in Cuba for Nicaraguan students, preferably teachers at UNAN.

g) Up to 40 scholarships for complete university studies in any university or technical branch in Cuba that Nicaragua wanted would be awarded. The scholarships would cover transportation, studies, books, food, medical care and a modest stipend for personal expenses. Applicants will compete for these scholarships and winners will be selected by the Ministry of Education.

Physical education and sports advice would be given to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture and scholarships would be granted to train physical education and sports teachers.

h) The Nicaraguan government meteorological station at Cabo Gracias a Dios would be reactivated and information would be exchanged with the corresponding Cuban government authorities.

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NICARAGUA

SANDINIST POLICE SUBSTATIONS OPEN IN MANAGUA

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] The Central Organization of the Sandinist National Police has created 18 police substations in the 18 zones into which Managua is divided to watch over public order and citizens' rights. They are as follows: Police Substation 4: located 200 varas [1 vara = 2.8 feet] below the Santamaria Clinic and 300 varas toward the lake.

Zone 5: includes Altagracia, El Recreo, Bosques de Bolonia and surrounding areas; the substation is located two blocks from the Altagracia Esso station and one block toward the lake.

Zone 6: Colonia Maximo Jerez, Barrio La Luz, Colonia Los Robles, now known as Pancasan; Altamira and surrounding areas. The substation is located two blocks south of the Leche Agria Romulete.

Zone 7: Barrios Cadala Maria, Acahualinca, Santa Ana, Colonia Mantica, Las Palmas and Colonia Francisco Morazan. The station is located opposite Banic Monsenor Lezcano, House No 543.

Zone 9: includes the Asososca, Cuesta del Plomo, Las Brisas, Linda Vista, El Seminario and Loma Verde sectors. The substation is located one and a half blocks below the Nuevo Pacifico Restaurant, on the right.

Zone 10: Las Colinas, Colonia Centro America, La Fuente, Reparto Schick, Open Dos. The substation is located two blocks west and two blocks north of the El Salvador Embassy.

Substation 12: Located at kilometer 6.5 on the North highway, 200 varas north of Maber (Motel Siesta).

Substation 15: Across from the school in Bella Cruz.

The Sandinist National Police expect to render the necessary services to the public, channeling to each substation the activities of the respective zone to make police work more effective.

PHOTO CAPTION

Commander of the Sandinist National Police Central Barracks, Roger Cabezas Gomez, talks to BARRICADA.

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SANDINIST PRODUCTION UNITS NOW WORKING IN LEON

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] UPAS [Sandinist Agricultural Production Units] and UPES [Sandinist State Production Units] in Leon have been admired by comrades from many countries. They have all agreed that the peasantry, exploited for so many years by the landowners, are attaining higher standards of living.

The peasants in the west know our UPAS by their initials. These are communities of agricultural workers who are no longer exploited because they work the land that our Sandinist People's Revolution recovered from the thieves.

The peasants who live in these communities are mainly stationary workers who, under Somozaism, only worked during the cotton or sugarcane harvests.

It is an indispensable requirement of each UPAS that the area of land be no greater than 700 meters. If it is more than this, it becomes a UPES which has different characteristics.

Unity Makes Strength

Our peasant brothers know that the land cannot be parceled out because there would be problems that can only be solved through unity. They know the experience under Somozaism when many small farmers were taken over and kicked out by the large landowners. They have joined hands to work together and defend the conquests of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The top authority in the UPAS is the community assembly made up by all the members of the community. They determine their own way of working and resolve their local cultivation problems. There is also a community junta with a coordinator who is generally the peasant

brother with the most experience. He, like his other comrades, is elected democratically by all the members of the community.

The powers that the assembly gives him show that the position entrusted to him by the community is not at all like that of an overseer. The comrade who is the general coordinator must motivate the people to work and study. He must be the example for work.

The coordinator always has to account to the community for the most important things. In addition, he represents the community to INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform] and the public. The community junta also has a secretary, watchman and coordinators of education, health and propaganda.

In the commune that the BARRICADA reporter visited, there was also a UACAS [Supply Units for Sandinist Agricultural Communes]. The commune has many projects. There is a dream of having a complex with a community house, sports field, health center and, above all, schools. Commander Tomas Borge said that this is the revolution of fulfilled dreams.

At the Jorge Barreto Sandinist Agricultural Community

All the communities are named after peasant heroes; some even have portraits of them. The one that we saw had a handmade sign: Jorge Barreto Sandinist Agricultural Community. It was a farm called La Esperanza which had been confiscated from Oscar Galo, a landowner who only came a few times a year.

The commune is located on the San Isidro-Telica highway and has an area of 1,100 manzanas. There are 416 members in that community and they have already planted 210 manzanas of corn and 110 of sesame. They are ready now to sow 500 manzanas of sorghum.

The landowner had 21 tractors of which only 6 are in good condition. There are also some damaged small aircraft. The sowing method is unusual. Each comrade walks along with a capped bottle with a hole in it like a shaker so that the seeds come out slowly. The bottle is tied to a stick so that the sowers do not have to bend over. A rag anchored to a shrub is dragged behind to pull dirt over the seeds.

Most of the peasant brothers are illiterate. The dictatorship denied them that right for almost 50 years but they know that they and their children are going to learn to read now. Many are going to night school in the commune.

Comrade Nicolas Rivera, one of the many peasant brothers exploited by the landowners, said: "Under the dictatorship, I worked only 2½ months a year. The rest of the year I spent trying to survive.

There were days when I worked double time and was only paid 8 cordobas."

He said that he had joined 2 months ago and that he likes the farming process. The school in the commune (which is a million times better than the camps under Somozaism) is next to the fishpond. All the children are required to go to school.

Another Community

There is another commune on land expropriated from landowner Oscar Galo very close to the Jorge Barreto community. This commune is named after a dead soldier, Pedro Ortiz (not to be confused with the comrade in the CTS [expansion unknown]). This commune began to operate on 24 July. It has an area of 230 manzanas of which 80 are under cultivation. The community has 15 families who have already sown 24 manzanas of sorghum and 14 of corn. There are 50 head of cattle, two tractors and other agricultural implements. The farm used to be called La Coyotera.

Leon is unquestionably in the vanguard in agrarian reform. There are three important reasons for this: Leon was the first liberated territory; there is unity among the peasant brothers; and the high degree of combativeness has been converted into work and organization.

UPES

The general coordinator of INRA production units is comrade Cesar Ruiz, an agricultural engineer specializing in ecology. There are presently 15 large estates under cultivation. The UPES have a joint economy. They can grow sesame, rice, cane, corn and other products. Cotton was usually sown in that area but the season had already passed.

There are quite a few milk and brood cows. The latter will have to be given special attention. Beef frequently cannot be sold because the cattle ingested DDT due to the uncontrollable abuse of the landowners under Somozaism. The lives of those who made them rich were not important to them.

Comrade Ruiz explained to us how the large farms like "El Papalonal" --which is now named for deceased comrade Eddie Rizo--functioned. The farm is 26,000 manzanas in area. It was expropriated from Alberto Rivas but it originally belonged to Silvio Arguello Cardenal's father, the well-known landowner Jose Arguello Cervantes.

The peasants have sown sesame, corn and sorghum. There are quite a few milk cows which produce 700 liters daily. On each farm there is

an agronomist, a veterinarian, an administrator and a military official to prevent sabotage.

There is also a brigade member in charge of the political committee, a health representative and an educational representative. Most of the peasants belong to the Association of Agricultural Workers.

At the Hugo Paiz Production Unit

The Hugo Paiz Production Unit is located between El Jicaral and El Sauce on the San Isidro-Telica highway. Agronomist Ramon Espinal is one of the officials there. There are 165 agricultural workers; 83 live on the farm and the rest near it.

The UPES that we visited began to operate on 14 August. It has an area of 2,500 manzanas but only 1,500 are tillable. It normally produced sesame, cotton, corn, sorghum and rice.

The comrades have already planted and harvested corn on that farm, which was called "Dos Montes" under the dictatorship, and sesame is being ground. The comrade explained to us that there are weather problems and that part of the crop may be lost. There are also 340 irrigated manzanas where rice will be planted. The farm belonged to a Somozaist Yankee, John Spencer.

The peasants have much work to do to increase production and we must all support them. Leon's example is beautiful and should be followed.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

EDUCATION RESTARTED WITH CUBAN, EAST GERMAN SUPPORT

ANDEN Follows FSLN Guidelines

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] is continuing to integrate the teaching organization, in accordance with the guidelines provided by the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front for teachers.

Last Monday, the National Executive Committee and the National Vigilance Committee went to Rio San Juan Department, which was still in a state of abandonment by the previous educational administration, to hold a seminar to establish the guiding principles for the new revolutionary educational system and provide orientation for the teacher corps and ANDEN as a political-union organization.

ANDEN delegates arrived in Somotillo on 30 August and held a seminar with 200 teachers from the rural and urban areas of that region. This seminar took place in the Somotillo National Institute.

On 1 September 1979, members of the Chinandega local of ANDEN explained to the teachers of that department the importance of the educational exhibit of books written by a team of Cuban teachers which is on display in Managua and which will be taken to all departments.

Group Leaves for Cuba

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] Singing the anthem of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and carrying signs referring to the Nicaraguan revolution, the first group of the 600 youths awarded scholarships by the fraternal government of Cuba to study in that country departed yesterday morning.

Forty-seven youths from Esteli, 48 from Chontales and 34 from Leon Department boarded a Cuban airliner yesterday morning for a flight to Cuba.

There were no tears on the faces of the youths. Rather, emotion and happiness were reflected in the radiant faces of these Nicaraguans who have the motto: "We are going to study in order to make Nicaragua great."

These 600 scholarships granted by the Free Fatherland of Cuba to the Government of National Reconstruction were processed by the Ministry of Social Welfare through the Heroes and Martyrs Program of the Revolution and granted to relatives of martyrs and heroes who gave their blood for our liberation.

Young combatants are also going to Cuba, some of whom had to interrupt their studies during the Somoza dynasty, as they were zealously persecuted by the guard because of their desire to see our country free.

Others simply never had the opportunity to continue secondary studies because they did not have the means to do so, as access to education in the era of tyranny was a privilege for the minority. Now these scholarships will not be misused. These young Nicaraguans will have the opportunity to prepare themselves to return to Nicaragua and help develop the revolution, as good children of the fatherland.

Students From Chinandega, Ocatl and Jinotega Leave Today

Yesterday, youths from Esteli, Chontales and Leon made the trip. Today it is the turn of youths from Jinotega, Chinandega and Ocotal. The rest of the youths, from other departments, will make the trip later.

These young people who are traveling to Cuba today spent several days in La Gruta Xavier [Xavier Grotto] where they demonstrated their good behavior and revolutionary discipline. There they listened to political talks and engaged in various cultural activities. These talks were on the subject of youth participation from the time of Sandino's struggle up to the present and the future participation of the youth group in the revolutionary process.

They also had brought home to them the disciplinary aspect of their trip to Cuba and their duty to be good students and examples of this heroic people.

They Will Attend Classes in the Carlos Fonseca Amador School

In Cuba, the young scholarship students will attend classes in the Carlos Fonseca Amador Secondary School. They will be given food, clothing and recreation free of charge on the Isle of Youth. In addition to classes taught by Cuban teachers, they will take courses in the history and geography of Nicaragua, which will be taught by six Nicaraguan teachers who will travel to Cuba with the last group of scholarship recipients.

Farewell Address by Minister of Social Welfare

Lea Guido de Lopez, minister of social welfare, said farewell to the young students yesterday morning and reminded them that this trip was made possible because Nicaragua had had a revolution.

She stressed to them their great responsibility as representatives of the Sandino Fatherland and told them that they should be proud of the fact that they are the best students in Nicaragua.

Finally, she told them that when they have completed their studies they will return to the country to help with the development of the revolutionary process and that they should accept the opportunity given them today as a revolutionary task. She underscored the permanent communication which they should maintain with their parents, for if they are good sons and daughters, they will also be good revolutionaries.

A Gift for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro

At the moment of their departure, an emotional scene was created by the report that the students from Esteli Department were taking a gift to the President of Cuba, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz. The gift was a mortar launcher built by Estelian hands which they had used to fight the genocidal guard of Somoza during the insurrection in the heroic city of Esteli.

Finally, the young students, singing the anthem of the Sandinist Front, boarded the airplane bound for the sister country where they will be received by authorities from the Cuban Ministry of Education, after which they will be taken to the Isle of Youth where they will attend classes for their own benefit and that of our country.

Youths To Become Technicians

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] One hundred twenty Nicaraguan youths from Masaya, Granada and Jinotepe departed yesterday for the Isle of Youth in the sister republic of Cuba to attend secondary and technical schools in several Cuban locations. The 120 youths include Sandinist combatants, young men and women who distinguished themselves in their studies and are taking advantage of scholarships offered by our sister people and the Government of Cuba to specialize in a short period of time and return to provide services to the fatherland.

Yesterday, the first 126 students departed; and there are still more than 300 companeros who will leave the country to attend classes on the Isle of Youth. These young people will depart during the week from various departments in the country.

BARRICADA talked with the enthusiastic youths at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. They expressed their happiness over the opportunity to study for a technical career in a greatly advanced country with influence throughout the world. They also expressed their commitment to return to the fatherland to render services on behalf of all the people and our revolution, once they have completed their studies.

Most of our young fellow countrymen will attend secondary school, followed by technical courses such as agriculture, nursing, zootechnology, etc, which are basic to the immediate takeoff of our country's development.

We also talked with the parents of the students, who thanked the gesture by the Cuban government and the interest of our revolutionary government in sending the youths there to study.

Each of the departmental groups of youths is taking with it a gift to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz and the Cuban people. Our brothers from Monimbo are taking with them a flag with our colors, the red and black of our vanguard with white lettering which reads: "Monimbo is Nacaragua." They are also carrying with them sandals, a jug of corn liquor [jicara con chicha], a knapsack and material for contact bombs with which they will give a demonstration of the manufacture of proletarian, handcrafted implements of war which our people used against Somoza's dictatorship.

For their part, our brothers from Corazo are taking with them a large jar of coffee from that region with which they will delight the palate of Commander in chief Fidel Castro.

Also, the Granada comrades are taking part of our regionalism with them in the form of native music from the Gran Sultana and Nicaragua.

Students who distinguish themselves and behave properly in Cuba during their period of studies will be given well deserved vacations to rejoin their families again for a time and take a short tour of the fatherland for which they fought and which they now see liberated.

Cuban Book Exhibit Seen

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] On 1 September, the traveling book exhibit on the subject of the perfecting of education in Cuba arrived in Chinandega. The exhibit is sponsored by ANDEN under the slogan: "For true education, ANDEN with the revolution."

The books remained in Chinandega 2 days and the number of titles exhibited totaled 300. The books are not for sale, but will remain in each city for a specific period of time during which educators and education officials from each city can take a look at them. However, the city educators do not feel that the period of time the books will remain on exhibit is sufficient to permit a truly in-depth examination of the collection. There is real interest on the part of teachers in acquiring these books to carefully study them and learn from them everything in the Cuban experience applicable to our specific situation. Apparently, if these books remain in Nicaragua they will become the property of ANDEN. If such be the case, the teachers wish to have the library of Cuban books decentralized. The teachers are also asking that a program be organized to acquire these books in Cuba.

GDR Supplies Learning Materials

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] The government of the German Democratic Republic has offered our National Reconstruction Junta educational assistance with the resumption of classes in our country.

The GDR offer includes all the teaching materials used for primary and secondary education in all sectors of the country, so that our Sandinist youth will have uniform education and so that there will not be a repeat of what happened during the Somoza era when education was manipulated to keep our children removed from reality.

The GDR has offered to transport 25 Nicaraguans who were disabled during the war of liberation which freed our people on the return flight of the airplane which will bring the educational materials.

These 25 brother combatants will be treated and rehabilitated in special clinics in that European country.

In time, other fellow countrymen with physical disabilities will also be sent to the GDR whose people, in solidarity with our revolution, are contributing positively to the undertaking which we Sandinist Nicaraguans have initiated to heal the wounds incurred by our fatherland at the hands of Somozaism.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN WARMLY RECEIVED IN SOMOZA HOMETOWN

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Companero Moises Hassan visited San Marcos last Sunday at the invitation of Covisama division and of the parish priest, Father Benito Laplante. In spite of a steady rain the people turned out to give him the largest, warmest and most spontaneous welcome in memory here.

The citizens greeted him on his arrival with deafening cheers, and embraced and crowded around him in a demonstration of Sandinist and revolutionary brotherhood.

The principal speaker at the ceremony in his honor was Father Benito, who, in simple language salted with good humor, pointed out that Covisama is a unique place in Nicaragua, where a member pays only 70 cordobas per month for 10 years to buy his house.

Later, Noel Jerez, a member of the Local Revolutionary Government Junta, spoke, calling Hassan a distinguished visitor, not in the bourgeois sense, but in the revolutionary sense, which admires a man for his humanity, simplicity and above all for his social and revolutionary sensitivity. Comrade Jerez lashed out at those who want to capitalize on the assistance they gave during the struggle against their tyranny and who now have allied themselves with counterrevolutionaries to satisfy their personal ambitions. Comrade Hassan's speech was a demonstration of mental awareness and revolutionary achievement. The first thing he mentioned was his surprise that a village which is the hometown of the jackal Somoza Garcia would have turned out en masse for a Sandinist celebration. This demonstrates, he said, that San Marcos is Sandinist and that Somoza was born here by accident. He said that the remaining members of the Somozist Guard do not inspire fear in him, that the danger is in counterrevolution disguised as revolution, in the opportunists, the resentful and the frustrated.

He explained that "we are novices in the administration of public affairs, and the people must bear with our mistakes," and he pointed out that "to put one's foot in it is not a crime, but to put one's hand in it is." In conclusion he congratulated the united effort of the church and the revolutionary Municipal Junta to solve the problems which are overwhelming the population.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

CDS GROUPS ACTIVE IN BLUEFIELDS

Maragua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Farreaching projects of consciousness-raising, orientation and coordination or mass organizations are being implemented in the city of Bluefields and other regions on the Atlantic coast through the formation of 30 CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] which have been organized since the victory of the Sandinist Revolution.

The head of the Political Committee of the Bluefields CDS told us that these committees have been encouraged by the Sandinist Youth who are working on the Atlantic coast, organizing meetings, bonfires, festivals, talks in the high schools, environmental cleanup activities, first aid stations and sports activities at the barrio level.

Among the demonstrations and meetings which have been organized since the Sandinist Revolutionary Victory are the following: celebration of the first month of victory of the Revolution, with a meeting on 19 August; a demonstration on 27 August to welcome the National Reconstruction Government Junta in commemoration of the heroic stand of Pancasan and another demonstration on 29 August to make the public aware of what the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] victory means.

ANDEN on War Footing

Education on the Atlantic Coast, which was completely abandoned during the Somoza years, today is being motivated by ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

According to Companero Frank Espinoza, ANDEN, on a war footing, has reviewed the education centers, placing suitable teachers and coordinating the centers.

He also told us that several seminars on revolutionary education have been organized on Kukra Hill, Laguna de Perlas, El Bluff, Corn Island, El Rama, Nueva Guinea, Muelle de los Bueyes and Orinoco with the cooperation of urban and rural teachers from Río Grande and Bocana de Paiwas.

Unions Organize

Companero Alejandro Pereira, another CDS organizer in the Atlantic sector, reported that the unions have been consolidated and are helping with the union campaigns of workers at COPESNICA, Booth and the shipyards, the Kukra Hill sugar workers, SNEN, and in offices, banks and the health sector.

In general, our informants confirm that they are happy with the revolutionary fervor being shown by the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast, who say they are willing to accept the slogan: A Free Country or Death.

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CSO: 3010

COTTON HARVEST GETS BIG BOOST, OFFICIAL SAYS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The manager of the BND [National Development Bank] of Chinandega Department, Rodolfo Arce Ascencio, granted an important interview to BARRICADA.

Comrade Arce demonstrated with statistical data the positive work that this institution is developing in spite of Nicaragua's grave situation last year and this.

More than 110 million cordobas have been provided to grow cotton on a total of 25,000 manzanas. In August it is hoped to reach 30,000 manzanas with 140 million cordobas.

More than 700 large and small farmers are being helped by the BND. In order to expedite requests for funds, a group of Chinandega farmers was formed. In less than 24 hours, they can approve the cultivation of cotton.

The manager told us that the provision for basic grains is 10,000 manzanas for corn, sorghum, castor-oil plants, peanuts and sesame with 1,100 farmers benefited by the bank policy.

Augusto Navarro, Henry Dubon, Ramiro Velazquez, Luis Irigoyen and Francisco Altamirano P. are on the technical committee created by the executive presidency.

Finally manager Rodolfo Arce told us that the bank interest rate is 10 percent a year for large farmers and 11 percent for small farmers. It is hoped that the crops will be optimal in order to increase foreign currency in Chinandega Department, the second most important department in grain and most important in farmers.

More than 1,200 farmers in the two markets are also being benefited. They receive loans at 14 percent interest, not the disgraceful 20 percent monthly to which they were subject by the usurers. The BND will carry progress to the people with this progressive policy.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASE--A new petroleum price increase will not affect Nicaragua very much. The increase in the price of petroleum and its by-products predicted for October is being analyzed carefully by our Government of National Reconstruction. The consumers will not be greatly affected by the increase. The fuel crisis affects the whole world, and since Nicaragua is not an island, it also affects us, industry and commerce minister, Companero Noel Rivas Gasteasoro said. He was interviewed on the energy crisis and our government's energy policy. He said the situation is being scrutinized closely so that price increases of petroleum and its byproducts predicted for October will not greatly affect the consumers. He said prices in Nicaragua compare favorably with those in other Central American countries but that they tend to inflate because of price increases on the world market. He said gasoline consumption is decreasing because in the revolutionary process there is no squandering or abuses as under the Somozist regime. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA]

SOMOZIST PROPERTIES--Despite long hours of work by the attorney general's office, there are still no exact reports on the number of properties owned by Somoza in Nicaragua. The number of landholdings and firms owned by the genocidal dictator Somoza is so large that the country's attorney general's office has not yet been able to seize them all. According to companion Mario Mejia, deputy attorney general, there are still many firms and properties owned by Somoza's family and associates which have to be seized. Asked about the number of coffee farms seized from the Somozists, Mejia said that many have been recovered but that there are still some left. He said that the exact figure on the amount of land seized is unknown because the process is still underway. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA]

SOMOZISTS KILL MILITIAMEN--Somozist terrorists are beginning to attack our fellow militiamen. According to reports in this morning's dailies, Companion Militiaman Oscar Guillermo Rivas Gallardo's skull was shattered by bullets fired from powerful weapons by Somozist terrorists. According to the reports, he fell dead on the sidewalk outside the (Rolac) battery distributor located in Monsignor Lescano District. This companion served

in the militias and had been assigned to the Jorge Hernandez control post. Reacting to this murder committed by Somozist terrorists, the Sandinist youth and its comrades in arms have issued a declaration. The 19 July Sandinist youth declaration states: To youths in general: Let us put an end to counterrevolution. The Sandinist youth urges a mobilization this afternoon. Let us be counted today in the rejection of the assassination of brother militiaman Oscar Rivas Gallardo. Youth must stop this type of counterrevolutionaries who do us harm and murder our comrades in arms. They are now being confused with our people. For the revolution, death to counterrevolution. Against Somozist terrorists, Sandinist violence. Free fatherland or die. We will win. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

SANDINIST ADDRESSES SEMINAR--The seminar on Christian faith and the Sandinist revolution opened at the Central American University yesterday. It will be held from 24 to 28 September. Companion agrarian reform minister Jaime Wheelock, yesterday's guest speaker, spoke on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. He discussed a very interesting topic: the role of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in our revolution. Companion Wheelock said our revolutionary process will seek to stop the exploitation of peasants, workers and the proletariat in general. He specified that, for the first time our people will enjoy their rights which the Somozist tyrants trampled upon. The revolution wants to create a just society without exploiters or exploited. Companion Wheelock's brilliant expose drew a large number of participants who were very satisfied with what he said. Commanders of the revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra and Luis Carrion, together with Cmdr Osvaldo Lacayo, will be next Friday's guest speakers. They will discuss what the FSLN expects of Christians and what Christians can expect of the FSLN. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

CHAMORRO ASSASSINATION RESOLUTION--Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Government Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez announced today that the assassination of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal "has been resolved." Borge Martinez, nonetheless, refused to provide any details on the investigation that his ministry has been conducting in connection with Chamorro Cardenal's death. But Borge affirmed that former president and dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle's oldest son, "Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, is directly implicated" in the crime. Chamorro Cardenal was murdered on 10 January 1978 in a street of the capital's former downtown area by assassins paid by several masterminds who are under investigation. Last month, the government ministry opened an office to which all citizens could submit written reports on anything they might know about the assassination of Chamorro. Chamorro's death was the impetus that hastened the fall of Anastasio Somoza's regime. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

VOLUNTEER SUNDAY PARTICIPANTS--Spokesmen of the Sandinist youth report that the first Sandinist youth Sunday in Chinandega will be held on 23 September. It will consist of volunteer work in the cottonfields. Approximately 1,300 Sandinist youths of Chinandega will participate in the activity to be carried out on 400 manzanas planted with cotton which the Nicaraguan state is managing. In this way the youth of our country are incorporating themselves into agricultural production with a Sandinist spirit to help the country's development. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA]

CANCELLATION OF PENSIONS--Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The free pensions which the former Somozist regime had granted to countless Nicaraguan citizens who were "veterans of liberal struggles" or for "services to the fatherland" have been canceled by the new Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Such pensions or economic assistance granted by the ousted regime through legislative agreements were annulled by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, it was announced here today. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sandinist commander and member of the junta, made the announcement before leaving with two other junta members for the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter. Ortega Saavedra said that the hundreds of thousands of cordobas with which the state subsidized those persons, many of them close relatives of the Somozas, will be used by the Social Welfare Ministry for programs and projects to benefit the Nicaraguan people. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA]

LUMBER EXPORT REGULATIONS--The Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute [INRENA] hereby informs all lumber industries in the country that as of 24 September in order to export lumber it is necessary to obtain a certificate or permit from INRENA and a foreign trade [as heard] ministry permit. Other requirements are that foreign exchange must be obtained through the Nicaraguan Central Bank and that legal customs requirements must be met. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

PROPANE GAS PRICE FREEZE--Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government has frozen the price of propane gas, a product derived from oil and used for cooking. A decree implementing this measure was signed yesterday by the five members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and released to the press today, Sunday. Alfonso Robelo, a member of the government junta, explained shortly before leaving for the United States with two other members of the government that "the measure seeks to protect the Nicaraguan consumer of this imported product which has been in short supply in recent months. Robelo recommended that the people use it rationally and as economically as possible, in order not to waste it. He also warned that in the future, if as expected, new oil price increases are announced, the companies that sell propane gas in Nicaragua will have to subject themselves to an examination and Industry and Commerce Ministry authorization before raising prices. The industry and commerce minister will announce the list of

prices frozen tomorrow. Consumers currently pay 251 cordobas (\$25) for the 100-lb tank, 68 cordobas (\$6.80) for the 25-lb tank and 28 cordobas (\$2.80) for the 10-lb tank. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA]

CUBAN DOCTORS DONATE BLOOD--The delegation of Cuba doctors working in the country have agreed to donate blood to the Nicaraguan National Blood Center. They said that the whole group will donate blood next Wednesday at the military hospital some time around 1000. They said they must gather together all members of the medical division and then proceed to give blood. Meanwhile, the blood bank has been making continuous appeals to the people so that all Nicaraguans donate this liquid that is essential to life, which has become scarce lately and without which precious lives may be lost. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

PRISONERS' RELEASE SUSPENDED--Contrary to published reports that several Somoquist prisoners would be released, the situation has changed completely. It has been discovered that many of the Somoquist henchmen who have been released are making forays and taking advantage of certain friends to commit such abuses. Companero Enrique (?Schmidt), secretary general of the Interior Ministry, thus answered questions from the Voice of Nicaragua. Furthermore, he said, the people must denounce any former Somoza spy or stool pigeon who is free for whatever reason, so that he may be punished. (?Schmidt) said in conclusion that the release of prisoners from the model jail has been suspended. He added that prisoners must first be investigated. They will be released after this process is completed and after they receive the appropriate punishment, he said. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

POLICE STRIKE RUMORS DENIED--Commander Roger Cabezas, second in command of the Sandinist National Police, has explained that there has never been a strike at the Ajax Delgado police headquarters, as was reported by some news media in the capital. The commander said what really occurred is that some companions had complained because they had not received a form of aid that is given to the members of the police force. Commander Cabezas described the action as lack of discipline, since several of the complainants left their posts, which could have caused serious irregularities at police installations. This attitude will have to be punished, because it is unworthy of a revolutionary. We are not mercenaries. We are not here for a salary. We are here because of an ideal, which is to defend the revolution, Commander Cabezas said. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA]

NEW AMPRONAC NAME--During a news conference yesterday afternoon the Association of Women Concerned With National Problems [AMPRONAC] announced that it will now be known as the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women [Asociación de Mujeres Nicaraguenses Luisa Amanda Espinosa]. Ruth (Mardeneiro) from the organization's leadership told newsmen that Luisa Amanda Espinosa represented the revolutionary woman, the Sandinist woman and the working woman since she was the first woman from our vanguard to die a victim of the assassin bullets of the genocidal Somoquist guard. [Excerpt] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA]

JOURNALISTS CRITICIZE U.S. CONGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION BILL

Congress Rejects Bill

Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 5A PA]

[Joaquin Beleno Column: "Romulo and Congress"]

[Text] Just this morning we heard a radio commentator saying that congress had rejected the treaties implementation bill because of Romulo Escobar Bethancourt's speech and its adverse and decisive impact on congress.

My question is: How can Romulo Escobar Bethancourt have so much influence that he can get the Senate to approve the implementation bill by a large majority, despite his speech, while the congress [as published] rejected it by only 11 votes?

What do you think of that? But don't go away: Romulo's welcome speech to Pham Van Dong had nothing to do with what happened in the Senate and in congress. It hurts and it is a pity to see how the Panamanians are misinformed and how accurately any pretext is used to blame someone else for the evils that come from abroad and which are absolutely out of the control of Panamanians.

International news media, including those in the United States, have blamed President Carter for a political miscalculation--the defeat by congress of the implementation bill, a miscalculation that U.S. reactionary sectors, who think that President Carter is worse than a communist, have taken advantage of.

International news media have also said that Carter's enemies and rivals within the Democratic Party have had much to do with hurting even more Carter's already damaged prestige as an able ruler capable of carrying out his objectives. Neither Romulo nor his welcome speech to Vietnam's premier had anything to do with congress voting against the implementation bill.

However, what has been made clear to the world is that without the implementation bill the Panama Canal (though it may seem strange) will have to stop operations temporarily. That is a real loss of prestige, not for Carter, but for the United States and its congressmen before the eyes of those who use the canal.

In politics, political damage is serious. Carter's enemies in the United States are the same or worse in distorting the truth than Omar Torrijos' and Aristides Royo's political enemies. Since Romulo Escobar Bethancourt is a friend and a supporter of the process, to blame him for what congress did is nothing more than pathetic childish action by those who still believe that in Panama you can tie up a dog with a string of sausage:

'MATUTINO' on Implementation Vote

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 4A PA

["Vox Populi Vox Dei" Column]

[Excerpts] We Panamanians who closely follow the shady maneuvers of some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate were not surprised by what occurred on Thursday with the so-called implementation laws to put into force the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Those groups opposed to the treaties are maneuvering to prevent justice from being done to Panama. They have extensive economic support. They also have the support of political groups which believe that the doctrines of yankee imperialism can still be imposed in the world. Those are the doctrines of manifest destiny, the Monroe Doctrine, the ripe fruit [fruta madura] and the big stick policy. They do not understand that the events of this century, two world wars and hundreds of revolutionary movements have had a great impact on the world's nations and peoples.

They do not understand that the birth of new nations in the world has totally and radically changed relations among peoples. They do not understand that gradually, a formerly great nation is being left isolated and that the defeat in Vietnam and the military and political defeats in other regions of the world have placed that country in second place and that the contradictions of the capitalist system weaken its economy, creating domestic, social and economic conflicts of an immeasurable magnitude. All of this turns that country into a problem for all nations of the world.

I must reiterate that the first stone was thrown at us some weeks ago in Washington by the future U.S. administrator of the Panama Canal Commission. General McAuliffe warned his country's congressmen that he would "administer the Panama Canal as a commercial entity and not as a social service agency for Panamanians." The warning also involved slandering the dignity of Panamanians. It was also the prepotent word of a general with an imperialist mentality ready to act at all times in the framework of that mentality which does not accept equality among nations and the rights of the weak to use their natural resources.

In the case of Panama, U.S. imperialism does not give up. That imperialism has not learned its lesson in Vietnam, where it sustained a bloody and humiliating defeat for such a powerful country. The same could occur in

other regions of the world because when people decide to struggle for their rights there are no armies or weapons which can stop them.

In the heat of the Vietnamese struggle, the world's peoples chanted: "The yankees want fire and fire they will have and in that fire they will burn." That chant could reemerge if circumstances require it.

CSO: 3010

'MATUTINO' COLUMNIST DECRIES U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON CANAL

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 6-A PA

["La Brujula Popular" column by Adolfo Beneditti: "Warning to Panamanians"]

[Text] As the date for entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties approaches at an accelerated and inexorable pace, implementation legislation has been set back again by drawing out the legal work necessary to shape the waterway's administrative apparatus.

Obstructionist and reactionary leanings have taken the lead in the House of Representatives again. The efforts to keep the implementation legislation from being approved, so that the treaties signed in Washington 2 years ago would operate in an administrative vacuum, have not stopped.

The Panamanian people must be fully conscious of this because the House decision is one of the least appropriate and most contrary to history's course which that body has made against the most cherished Panamanian interests and in opposition to White House policy and even the policy of the Senate which defeated a motion similar to that approved by the House.

In view of this situation, the national government should adopt a firm and energetic position because, even admitting that President Carter has made all possible efforts to get the implementation legislation approved before 1 October, Panama must protest forthrightly to U.S. executive branch officials on the dangerous route taken by the House.

We want to stress that what is at stake right now is not and cannot be the exclusive province of the men who are presently in power in Panama but that it affects and will have its effects on the welfare and destiny of all present and future Panamanians, who will be positively or negatively influenced by the decisions made in Washington contrary to the course of history. [as published]

This is no time to kindle our differences, harbor grudges that harm national unity, stir rancor and bitterness that might harm the common cause and prevent the formation of a single bloc of all consciences in a solidary national spirit that would erect a barrier against all colonialist plans at home and abroad.

In view of the sudden move by the House majority that sets back the process of approving the implementation legislation, there is no room to spare efforts on behalf of the supreme national cause. Indifference and passivity serve only those interested in thwarting the return of the Canal Zone.

CSO: 3010

PANAMA

WPC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SEPTEMBER MEETING

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The bureau of the presidency of the World Peace Council [WPC] will meet in Panama 28-30 September. The meeting is being organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace. Radio Libertad interviewed Nathaniel Hill Arboleda, the WPC official for Latin America by telephone. Let us hear his statements:

[Begin Hill recording] Dear radio listeners, this is Nathaniel Hill Arboleda, WPC secretary for Latin America. We have come to Panama to prepare, along with the organizing committee, the meeting of the WPC presidency which will be held here 28-30 September. This is an international meeting in which distinguished personalities of all continents will participate. There will be persons here from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, directors of our nongovernmental international organization, which has consultative status at the United Nations and representation at UNESCO and various international organizations.

The WPC will meet here to discuss problems of development, the new international economic order and the struggle of peoples and countries, as well as the movement of nonaligned countries and the struggle for peace in the wake of the Havana meeting. Naturally one of the main topics to be discussed here will be solidarity with the people and government of Panama.

As I said, distinguished personalities will be attending, because the WPC is an international organization represented in over 130 countries of the world and has national organizations with millions of peace-loving members. It is an organization involved internationally in various activities, such as development, disarmament, human rights, nonalignment, parliamentarians [as heard] and so forth.

In addition, the meeting at 1000 on 28 September will be attended by His Excellency Dr Aristides Royo, president of the republic, and other national and international dignitaries who are coming here. Moreover, the meeting of the bureau will announce and express what the WPC has expressed for many years--solidarity in the struggle for recovery for the national territory and the entry into the Canal Zone. [end recording]

During this meeting a committee will be established to (?coordinate) worldwide ceremonies in tribute to Bolivar.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE FINES RADIO STATIONS

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Sep 79 pp 1-A, 10-A PA

[Article by Ernesto Quijada]

[Text] Several radio stations operating in the country's interior have been heavily fined by the social communication media office of the Government and Justice Ministry for having violated regulations which stipulate that owners of radio stations cannot employ persons who have not received the training that the ministry periodically provides. Director of the office, Rafael Bolivar Ayala has stated that Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada has ordered that all radio stations be visited periodically to uncover any announced working without an identification card.

The first of these visits took place only a few days ago in Herrera Province. Violators were found in Radio Reforma, Radio Republica and Onda Tropical and both the station owners and the persons working without a license were fined.

Minister Ahumada's policy is aimed at eliminating those voices from the radio that have not been authorized to record commercials. The policy will also be applied to several radio stations that only play music. This contravenes Article 84 of our constitution which states: The social communication media are tools to provide information, education, recreation and to broadcast culture and science. When they are used to broadcast propaganda, this propaganda must not be damaging to the health, morals, education, the cultural formation of society or the national conscience. The law will regulate its functions.

The policy of demanding strict compliance with the regulations on the use of radio frequencies in our country also include heavy fines for concessionaires who do not pay due attention to radio towers. According to Ayala, at present there are several towers that are not checked periodically and their red light is out thus endangering the lives of air traffic passengers. It has also been noted that some radio towers do not maintain the technical specifications they must, thus violating the law. The Government and Justice Ministry, through the social communication media office, will make sure that all the dispositions in effect in this regard are complied with.

PANAMA

GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE USE OF CB, HAM RADIOS

Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 8 PA

[Article by Luis Castilla Bravo]

[Text] Persons who own citizens band or ham radios without proper authorization from the Ministry of Government and Justice run the risk of being charged with sabotage, since their clandestine transmissions could interfere with military frequencies after 1 October.

According to an authorized government ministry spokesman, the Panamanian Government at present has total jurisdiction over Panamanian airspace and all radio frequencies that operate in Panama, so much so that the U.S. Government requested authorization to "temporarily" operate certain frequencies on 1 October in order to broadcast with White House radio and television equipment.

We were also informed that one of the clauses of the Torrijos-Carter treaties recognizes Panama's jurisdiction over all frequencies, while the Panamanian Government pledges to ensure adequate regulation and administration of the frequencies, taking care above all to see that they do not interfere with military frequencies.

For this reason, we were told, a firm hand will be applied to business establishments which sell CB and ham radios to unauthorized persons, and all CB and ham equipment will be tracked to verify their authorization.

The ministry advises all persons who own radio equipment without proper authorization to legalize their use of these devices or face prosecution for interfering with private, official and military transmissions.

CSO: 3010

BROADCASTERS DISPUTE NATIONAL NETWORK DIRECTIVE

Panama City CIRCUITO RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Communique issued by Panamanian Association of Radio Broadcasting in Panama City 26 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Whereas: A note sent to the country's stations by the directorate of social communications media of the government and justice ministry indicated that the national government has decided to form a national network to broadcast all the historic events dealing with the entry into force of the new Panama Canal treaties on 1 October. It also said these transmissions will begin at 0600 on 27 September, without indicating the date these broadcasts will end; it only stated that they will be originating from Radio Libertad.

The Panamanian Association of Radio Broadcasting believes it is not mandatory for its members to join the aforementioned national network.

Therefore it has decided:

To leave it up to its members to decide whether or not to join the national network the government has decided to form.

To state publicly that the association believes that constitutionally and legally circumstances do not exist which make the joining of a national radio network for an indefinite period imperative and mandatory.

To also state publicly that as an organization which represents the radio enterprises, it will defend free enterprise and freedom of expression in our country.

To reiterate its position of defending with all its resources the citizens' right to be freely informed.

To state clearly that the Panamanian Association of Radio Broadcasting will be alert and watchful against any obvious attempt to adopt repressive measures against any of its members.

MODIFICATIONS TO TAX REFORM BILL PROPOSED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] The Executive has sent to the Council of State a bill modifying various provisions included in the tax reform bill under study, at present, by that legislative body.

According to what the government stated in the message sent yesterday, the changes to be introduced are of three types: 1. substantive, 2. form and content, 3. text adjustment.

It was also pointed out in the message that "the primary objective of the modifications is to make adjustments of drafting and technical changes in the original text."

The following specific alterations to the original bill are mentioned as the principal ones:

I. Substantive Modifications

1. IMAGRO [expansion unknown] (next to last paragraph of article 10 of the bill): The requirements for conditioned deduction vary, retaining the system of deduction of what is actually invested, although it is specified that the Executive will determine prices, form and requirements for those improvements.

2. IMUNI [Municipal Tax], A, article 21: A rule is included similar to the one already in existence for the IVA [expansion unknown; probably Value-Added Tax], by which the general exemptions from taxation specified for certain agencies or activities are canceled. In this way, the tax is made applicable to certain agencies, like cooperatives for example, which, if they enjoy tax exemptions because of their juridical nature, would be beyond the scope of application of the tax. This is unreasonable.

B, article 23: The tax is made flexible by specifying that the planned rate will be a maximum one, with the Executive enabled to set differential rates.

3. IRIC [expansion unknown] A (article 29 included in article 26 of the bill): Rules on temporary assets and liabilities, on regulatory powers for determining noncomputable assets and on proportionalization of liabilities.

B, article 30: State securities. Specific suggestions are collected for the purpose of eliminating exemption for securities issued by the state, in order to put them on an equal footing with private securities and to have the inflation adjustment represent the adjustment made in enterprises.

C, article 34, numbers 3 and 6: Number 3 allows reinvestments made and not declared to be deducted from the taxable amount until 30 June 1984. Number 6, in turn, extends the Executive's legal power to exempt, under conditions of reciprocity, the income of foreign companies derived from land transportation of goods and income derived from the transportation of persons, eliminating a groundless legal distinction.

4. Repeals. Article 40, number 4. Reference to the Industry and Commerce Retirement Fund is eliminated. Thus, the Executive can cancel completely or partially taxes collected by the Social Security Bank and not only the taxes for the above-mentioned fund, as stated in the bill.

Article 36, numbers 13, 14 and 15. Cancellation of taxes on the income of exporting meatpacking plants, foreign investments and rural rentals is incorporated.

5. IMESI [expansion unknown] (article 34, numbers 14 and 15): The structure of the taxable fact, sale and construction of sumptuary buildings and determination of liabilities are modified.

II. Modifications of Content or Form not Introducing Substantive Changes in Existing or Planned Legislation

1. IMAGRO (articles 5, 7, 11, 15 and 19): There is an attempt to make the terminology uniform in articles 5 and 7. In article 11, it is a question of clarifying the scope of the rate table without modifying it. In article 15, the drafting of rules is improved and, in article 19, balances of reinvestments by IMPROME [expansion unknown] are allowed to be deducted from the IMAGRO.

2. IMUNI, a, article 10: The generating fact tied to the Municipal Tax on sales and consignments of cattle is eliminated, owing to the decision not to rescind this tax.

b, article 24: Rules on encumbrances that lost their reason for being when the tax on sales and on consignments of cattle was retained are modified. On the other hand, the rule on the University Professional Persons Fund is retained.

3. IRIC, article 29: Rules on updating of losses are adjusted and legal references are corrected.

4. IVA, A, article 34, number 12: The State Insurance Bank is eliminated from the exemption. The content of the bill is also clarified by pointing out that services performed by banks and banking houses exempted from the IVA are tied only to the banking transactions of those agencies.

B, article 34, number 13: Problems of interpretation raised by the text of the bill are eliminated by specifying expressly that exemptions subsequent to the IVA Law (Law No 14,100, of 29 December 1972) remain in force, with the exception of the exemption pertaining to the AFE [State Railways Administration], a state commercial and industrial agency.

5. IMESI, article 34: Modifications to the established text, paragraph 14, numbers 12 and 14. It is modified, in order to retain exemptions now in force that the Executive believes advisable not to rescind.

6. Revocations, a, article 36, paragraph: Changed, in order to adjust the effective application of the revocations, with a clarification of the original text in this connection.

b, article 36, number 11: Revocation of the Primary Education Tax changes location, in view of its special effectiveness, to article 37. Revocation of the tax on collateral is included in this paragraph.

c, article 36, number 12: In connection with the original bill, it specifies the time and scope of revocations of the Single Tax on Banking Activity.

d, article 37: As we have seen, revocation of the Primary Education Tax is also included here, for reasons of better arrangement.

5. Controller of Delinquency and Fraud, article 47: Application of the penalty created is restricted, solely with regard to taxes collected by the General Tax Bureau.

III. Grammatical Modifications and Text Adjustments

1. IMESI, article 34, number 14 (rate table): The "a" sign omitted in the original bill is added.

2. Article 38, number 7: Reference to the tax on Dirty or Washed Wool Marketing is eliminated, because this tax has already been rescinded by Law No 14,416.

3. Title, Adaptation of the one preceding article 41. Article 41: Eliminated, because it is regarded as reiterative of powers already granted to the Executive by the Tax Code.

4. Miscellaneous: Article 49 is eliminated, because it is unnecessary, owing to the fact that it refers to penalties on rural fuels, a distinction that no longer exists.

5. Replacement of article 94 of the Tax Code. Slight adjustment of text to adapt it to the recent Law No 14,887, issued after the original bill had been drafted.

NEW MARKETS SOUGHT IN LATIN AMERICA, EUROPE

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] Two trade missions will go to Europe and Latin American countries this November to market various nontraditional items.

These missions are being arranged by the General Foreign Trade Bureau and will consist primarily of representatives of the sectors involved.

One of the missions will promote, in Europe, the exportation of marble, granite, semiprecious stones, costume jewelry items and semiprecious stone ornaments.

First, starting 4 November, it will attend a seminar on marketing and custom processing in the European Economic Community, in Brussels, and subsequently it will visit Hamburg, Paris, London and Milan. The mission will be made up in part of representatives of the leather products industry who will attend the above-mentioned seminar and later will engage in negotiations in Germany and Holland.

This trip is sponsored by the European Economic Community and has the support of our country's embassy in Brussels.

The talks to be held in each of the cities to be visited have already been scheduled. They will be oriented directly toward arriving at concrete trade transactions.

The second mission will cover four Latin American markets: Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador. The products to be promoted at that time will be dairy products and packaged foods.

The mission will last 3 weeks. Talks have also been scheduled with trade operators and importers in the above-mentioned markets.

This mission is being arranged within the framework of the cooperation plan of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), an agency that also coordinates negotiations in the four countries.

Selection of products and markets was made in accordance with several outlines prepared in the General Foreign Trade Bureau, in which account is taken of the nation's export potential and of the possibilities offered to our country by the markets.

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CSO: 3010

NATION URGED TO SEEK NEW MARKETS

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 2 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial: "A Decisive Example"]

[Text] Very often we have stressed the advisability of taking as an example some of the methods of the intelligent foreign policy followed by some countries in our Latin America. We pointed out, for example, the good judgment of the Argentinians when they covered the African continent in every direction, seeking to open up markets for all kinds of products and maintaining active diplomatic offices in dozens and dozens of the new nations in that near world.

Brazil has done likewise and the results obtained are of a nature to repeat the remarks.

In 1972, Brazil's total sales to Nigeria amounted to \$2.8 million.

Six year later, in 1978, Brazil's exports to Nigeria had increased somewhat. They amounted to \$270 million. They had simply been multiplied by six.

It is obvious, that regardless of how great the possibilities of a market or of a foreign economic strategy are, if it is not tackled with determination, the possibilities are relegated to a purely theoretical nature. Uruguay, at least like Brazil or like Argentina, has a degree of cultural development and of civilization that make it undoubtedly possible for it to cover sectors that it will take Africa decades to reach. It is not a question of exploiting those peoples. It is a question of offering them goods and services that they are unable to provide and that they need.

One of the constant errors made by Uruguayans is their conviction that they must find the roads to prosperity by persisting in the same markets as in the past. That is not so. The world has changed.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE HAVE DOUBLED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] Uruguay doubled imports coming from France in 1978, in comparison with 1977, while exports to France stayed at similar levels.

In Latin America, our country is among the 10 leading customers and suppliers of France, with a mutual trade amounting, last year, to 291 million francs, including 155 million for Uruguayan imports and 136 million for exports.

In 1977, French exports amounted to 72 million marks [sic] and, in 1976, 70 million. Consequently, the increase in sales was 115.27 percent. Meanwhile, imports from our country declined 1.44 percent.

Last year, the balance of trade became negative for Uruguay, reversing the previous year's situation.

Uruguay absorbs 1.7 percent of French imports coming from Latin America and 1.8 percent of exports to our region.

It should be pointed out that Latin America's participation in French foreign trade is extremely limited, to the degree that it represents only 2.1 percent of its imports and 2.3 percent of its exports.

Brazil takes 48 percent of French exports to the regions and accounts for 44.2 percent of the imports from this area.

10,042

CSO: 3010

REDUCTIONS, INCREASES IN IMPORT TARIFFS ANNOUNCED

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Today, several of the measures adopted last Wednesday by the Executive, within the plan designed to protect the consumer, went into effect. With publication of the official notices in two Montevideo newspapers, the measures pertaining to tariff reductions and import surtaxes for a number of products, removal of price controls for other products and an increase in tariffs for bananas are now in effect.

The decrees that become effective today, whose complete texts are given in the form of a notice on another page of this issue, are, briefly, as follows:

Tariff Reduction

For the purpose of promoting the importation of various items that will act as market regulating factors, various tariff levels were specified on an extensive list that includes the following items: pasta, canned seafood, soaps, sheets, bedspreads, towels, some types of footwear, synthetic yarns, silk and cotton yarns, cashmeres, flour (until 31 December), tanned hides, blankets, readymade garments and iron rods of certain thicknesses.

The pertinent decree states that one of the objectives of the present economic policy undertaken by the government is to utilize the advantages of international trade to raise the nation's living standard by granting a degree of reasonable effective protection to the nation's production activities.

Removal of Price Controls

Another decree that becomes effective starting today is the one announcing removal of price controls on noodles, school equipment and clothing, motion picture theaters, rental of coldstorage chambers, fruits, vegetables and farm produce.

Starting today, these items and services can be priced freely in accordance with supply and demand. In decontrolling those prices, the Executive intends in that way to continue gradually with measures aiming at restoring the free play of market mechanisms.

Freedom to set prices for institutes of private education giving primary and secondary education courses is also established in the same decree, but that decontrol will become effective only next year.

Tariff Reduction for Sugar

The tariff reduction for importing raw sugar and refined white sugar also goes in effect today. This product will now be subject to the payment of import surtaxes at the rate of 90 percent, IMADUNI [expansion unknown] at the rate of 10 percent, package transportation at the rate of 2 percent and consular fees 4 percent.

It is believed that the increase in surtaxes will not give rise to an increase in prices to the consumer, but rather will cause reductions in the brokerage margins, regarded as excessive.

Installment Sales

The decree regulating financed and cash sales for businesses will become effective in 10 days. According to that regulation, businesses must begin to display, in addition to cash prices, installment sale prices: initial payment, number of installments, amount of each one and total financed price, including the IVA [Value-Added Tax].

In the case of several finance plans, at least one must be advertised. In advertisements, the cash price and all the details of financing must be stated.

10,042

CSO: 3010

GOLD RESERVES REPORTED AT 4 MILLION OUNCES

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 9

[Report on comments by accountant Moises Cohen, president of the Republic Bank, economist Dr Ramon Diaz and accountant Carlos Sanguinetti, president of the Academy of Economics]

[Text] The opinions of accountant Carlos Sanguinetti, Dr Ramon Diaz and accountant Moises Cohen agree in stressing our country's favorable situation with regard to the rise undergone by gold.

The constant rising trend of the price of gold -- which has succeeded in beating every record on the international market by selling at \$340 an ounce -- finds Uruguay with a solid reserve of 4 million ounces stored in the official bank vaults.

Comparatively, the figure represents one of the largest individual reserves in the world. This fact is extremely auspicious for this country.

Uruguayan economists have commented on the present state of affairs, pointing out the benefits that it represents and also indicating the causes for that rise of the price of gold.

Accountant Moises Cohen

The president of the Republic Bank stated that gold is, at present, "the only real reserve that counts in the world. Uruguay's liabilities are in dollars, while its assets are in gold, over 4 million ounces kept in the Central Bank."

Accountant Cohen believed that the rise of gold in its international prices is due to the play of an increased demand and the kind of supply presented by the large producing centers, like South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Dr Ramon Diaz

"Comparatively, on an international level, Uruguay's gold reserves are among the largest in the world," the prominent economist stated.

"Taking a group of 12 countries, among which are Uruguay, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, Mexico and others, the average reserves equal 6 months of their imports. Nevertheless, Uruguay's present reserves equal 22 months of imports," Dr Diaz revealed.

Concerning the causes for the rise in gold, the economist said that, at present, the world has no confidence in money, in currencies: "There is a shift toward more solid goods as depositories of value. Gold, Persian rugs, paintings, jewels, apartments of automobiles are preferred over dollars. In our country, it is taking place primarily with building."

Accountant Carlos Sanguinetti

The president of the Academy of Economics stated that "the gold standard is still dominant. Uruguay has been and is a country favoring the gold standard. Gold has always backed the currency and, in this connection, the fruit of a policy going back to the beginning of the century is being gathered."

He sought the causes for the rise of gold in the simultaneous decline of the dollar's international importance: "The leading producing countries are beginning to work their abandoned gold mines again," he stated. "It would not be a bad idea for a country with a vast experience in mining, like South Africa, to send a technical mission to evaluate Uruguay's possibilities with regard to the production of gold," he said finally.

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CSO: 3010

FISH INDUSTRY STEPS UP ACTIVITY TO MEET DEMAND

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Sep 79 p 9

[Text] ILPE [State Seal and Fishing Industry] is processing 4,800 metric tons of fish a month in its own sea products processing plant.

Of that total, 2,800 metric tons are for domestic consumption, while the rest -- 2,000 metric tons -- meet commitments abroad.

This information was made known by the director general of the fishing agency, Lieut Juan Carlos Santoro, Uruguayan Navy, who added that of the 2,800 metric tons absorbed by domestic consumers, 1,200 are marketed inland and the remaining 1,600 metric tons in sales stalls in Montevideo, in keeping with the increase in sales being recorded by ILPE, which amount to 100 percent in comparison with the sales figures for the previous year.

Most Preferred Species

"Among the so-called common species," Santoro stated, "the ones most sold are whiting, corbina and dogfish, while hake is still the species with highest sales of the production known as deep-sea fish. Moreover, this product is the one showing the greatest demand especially in the European Common Market, where it replaces codfish, because each country has a fixed catch quota for this product, regarded as insufficient to provide self-sufficiency."

Results of a Survey

The director of ILPE also announced the results of the public survey entrusted by the agency to the Administration Institute of the School of Economic Sciences and Administration, of the School of Economic Sciences, at the end of 1977.

It was pointed out that the sampling was carried out in two technically selected blocks, from which they extracted data coming from 800 families, in which the housewives had an opportunity to answer a series of questions connected with the purchase and consumption of the various species of fish.

Among some reasons that explained why fish was not yet quite widespread, Santoro indicated the lack of regularity in delivery, distance of sales stands from the housewife, fear of the sanitary aspect, fear of the bones and lack of knowledge of its good food qualities and the great number of ways of preparing it.

"Many of these reasons were taken care of by finding adequate solutions," Santoro added. "That is proved by the considerable daily increase being recorded in sales, especially among those classes with the lowest income among whom the product is already accepted as a substitute for beef."

Fishing Activity

Meanwhile, ILPE is continuing the develop its fishing activity satisfactorily, in spite of the heavy competition by ships operating within the framework of the National Fishing Development Plan, within which the agency acts as one more enterprise, retaining its state-owned nature.

In spite of their old age, the four ILPE ships are constantly carrying out their activity in the fishing zone. "Nevertheless," Santoro added, "this is one of the greatest problems, because, although ILPE has attained self-financing, the earnings do not yet enable it to modernize or replace their old craft."

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CSO: 3010

VENEZUELA

ORINOCO BELT EXPLORATION PLANNED FOR 1980

MENEVEN Drilling Plans

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 2-30

[Text] Barcelona, 14 Sep--MENEVEN will drill over 200 wells in the Orinoco belt next year.

This was reported by Dr Luis B. Zerpa, manager of the San Tome District, in the third seminar for journalists of Oriente and Guayana, held in Puerto La Cruz.

He said that in 1979 we have drilled 40 wells in our area of the Orinoco belt, and next year we will drill 40 exploratory wells and 80 developmental and advanced exploration wells.

In the southern area, the part we call the Faja Vieja (Old Belt), we will drill about 80 wells, which means that in the Faja Vieja and in the newer area we will add over 200 wells next year.

He said that the Orinoco oil belt has been treated as if it were something rare or extraordinary. And developments in the Orinoco have disturbed many people.

But we must realize that much of the technology we have been using in the oil industry for 40 years to produce heavy crudes is not very complex or difficult, said Dr Zerpa.

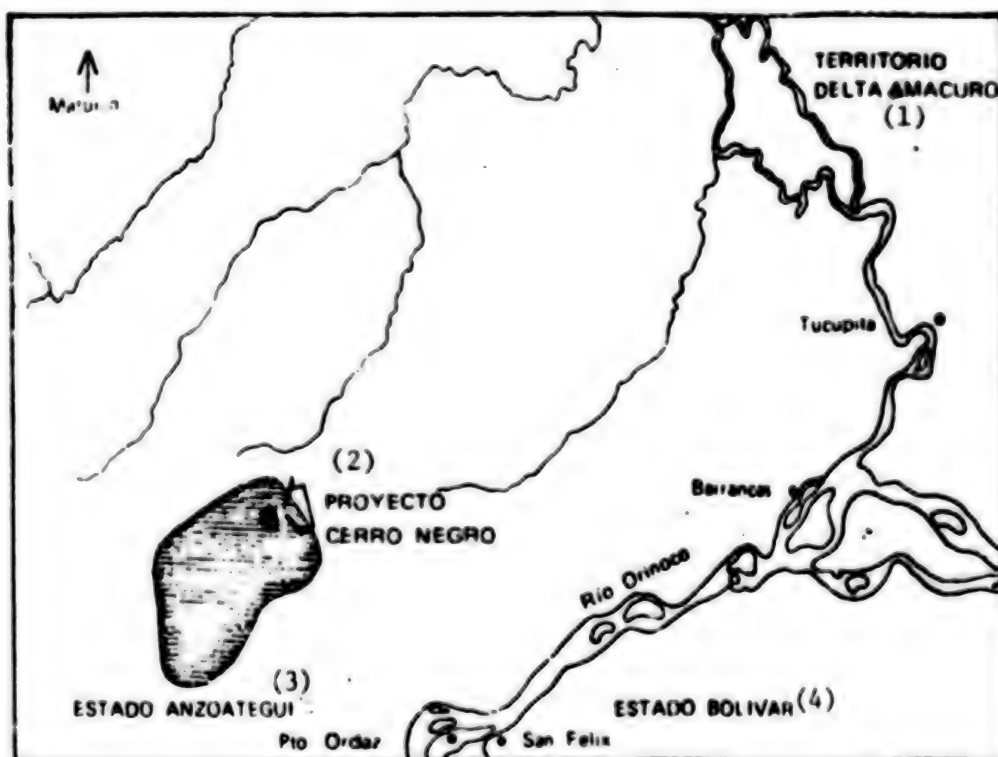
He revealed that until now we have produced 652 billion barrels, and much of this has been done through secondary recovery by gas injection, which is a method that we have been using for about 10 years.


In the Orinoco there will be wells that will undoubtedly require a great deal of secondary recovery to improve their production, but this is not too difficult, and it will be done by using very well known methods.

LAGOVEN Drills in Monagas

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p D-18

[Text] LAGOVEN announced yesterday the start of large-scale exploratory drilling in the Orinoco oil belt, with the drilling of well CNX-1 in the southern part of the state of Monagas.



 AREA DE PERFORACION EXPLORATORIA DE LAGOVEN EN LA FAJA PARA 1979 (5)

Key:

1. Amacuro Delta territory
2. Cerro Negro project
3. Anzoategui state
4. Bolivar state
5. LAGOVEN's exploratory drilling area in the Orinoco belt for 1979

This first well, located about 30 kilometers south of the LAGOVEN field of Morichal, is located in the states of Monagas and Anzoategui; it will be about 800 meters in depth. It is part of a program begun by the firm in its area of the Orinoco oil belt; for the rest of this year, the program calls for drilling a total of 16 wells.

Geological core samples are now being taken from the CNX-1 well; when the cores are analyzed, it will be possible to determine the origin of the petroleum and the characteristics of the field. These analyses will be done by LAGOVEN along with the INTEVEP [Venezuelan Institute of Petroleum Technology].

At the same time, seismographic and aeromagnetic studies of the area are being made, as well as preparations for next year's start of the experimental projects involving continuous steam injection at Jobo and Cerro Negro. These projects are of vital importance for designing the crude recovery methods most suitable for use in the future production phase of the Orinoco.

For 1980 and 1981, once the required approvals from the head office and the ministry of energy and mines are obtained, LAGOVEN plans to drill 200 additional exploratory wells in the belt and to continue its geophysical studies of the area.

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VENEZUELA

MENEVEN, CORPOVEN FOUND INDEBTED TO CONTRACTORS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p D-14

[Article by Pedro Marrero and Augusto Hernandez]

[Text] El Tigre, 11 Sep--Venezuela's petroleum firms owe over 100 million bolivars to contractors and businesses in the southern area of Anzoategui, businessman Pablo Malaver charged here. He said that the lack of payment on the part of MENEVEN and CORPOVEN is creating a difficult situation and is forcing the contractors and businessmen to resort to local moneylenders.

"Although we can't speak of a state of bankruptcy," he said, "there is a difficult economic situation here, since many contractors and businesses, for lack of liquid assets, have had to resort to moneylenders who charge high interest rates."

Who is to blame for this situation?

"It is the fault of the oil companies who have been slow in making payments, and this has led to an economic crisis that has forced the contracting firms that serve MENEVEN and CORPOVEN to cut back on their employees and to go into debt. This situation is affecting local business."

Pablo Malaver said that the firms and businesses hurt most are the ones with little capital. He said that private banks are not helping this sector with credit.

"As a businessman," he said, "I have had to make loans to contractors and businessmen with whom I deal, to help them get through this situation. But others have had to turn to moneylenders to be able to meet their payrolls."

Among the contractors affected by the situation he mentioned "Di Gisto," to which MENEVEN owes 3 million bolivars; "Tepeca," owed 9 million; and "Enca," owed 1.5 million.

There are quite a number of small companies in a difficult situation and if the problem is not solved in time, by speeding up payments, some of them could be forced into bankruptcy.

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